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NATIONAL POLITICS.

Message of Gov. Brownlow to the Tennessee Legislature.

He Recommends that Members of the Kuklux Klan be Outlawed.

Speech of Senator Morton at Indianapolis.

TENNESSEE.

Message of Gov. Brownlow to the Legislature—The Kuklux Klan—State Finances.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The constitutional provision, authorizing me to convene you in extraordinary session, makes it my duty to state to you the purpose for which you have been convened, and at the same time limits you in your acts of legislation to the business for which you have been called together.

At your session of last Winter, by large majorities in both Houses, you repealed what was known as the Militia law. I accordingly paid off the militia and disbanded them, so that for the last ten months there have been no State troops at my disposal. As members of the Legislature, you were assured by leading Conservatives, in their respective counties, and doubly assured by the leading rebel journals of the State, there would be no necessity for any troops whatever, and that law and order would be strictly observed. It turns out that *the rebellious elements of the State were at that time secretly arming themselves and perfecting a military organization known as the Kukluz Klan*, composed of ex-rebel soldiers and those who were in sympathy with them; thus violating their parole at the time of their surrender, and violating the laws of the State, and plotting and planning mischief in every respect. These men have been arming and organizing for a year past, *with an eye to the overthrow of the State Government*, and ultimately to carry the State in the Presidential election. They have known, as well as the political leaders and bad men who have prompted their action, that *the President of the United States was bitterly hostile to the men and measures of the present State Government, and would readily favor a movement that would overthrow both.* They have been confident, and have so expressed themselves, that the President would give them, as revolutionists, such aid, by the disposition of troops and changes in this Military Department, as would insure them an easy victory; and some of them have been so indiscreet as to openly boast of this. Their schemes have involved the overthrow of the existing State Government, the *abolition of colored suffrage, the immediate enfranchisement under* the revolutionary Constitution *of every rebel* who fought to destroy the Government, and a wiping from the statute books of all the wholesome and patriotic laws enacted since April, 1865.

GEN. THOMAS CALLED ON FOR AID.

So violent and murderous has been the conduct of these armed outlaws in different counties of Middle and West Tennessee, that, acting under the authority of a resolution you adopted last Spring, I have called upon the brave and patriotic commander of this department at Louisville to furnish me regular troops for these counties. The following correspondence will show you with what result:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 15, 1868. }

Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, Commanding, &c.:

The following is a copy of a dispatch from Hon. Mr. ARNELL:

COLUMBIA, Tenn., June 14, 1868.

To Gov. Wm. G. Brownlow:

The Kuklux searched the train for me last night, pistols and rope in hand. Empower me to call upon the military here, if necessary, in your name, to suppress all armed and masked parties in this vicinity.

I propose to fight it out. S. M. ARNELL.

This is but in keeping with what is going on in other counties in Middle and West Tennessee, as I am advised by reliable men. I therefore call upon you to furnish a company of troops for the Counties of Lincoln and Marshall; pretty soon for the County of Obion, one for the County of Dyer, and one for the County of Gibson. Without troops in these counties the civil laws cannot be enforced or loyal men allowed to exercise their rights or liberties. If you have the troops, I also desire that a company be sent to Fayette County.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE }
CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18, 1868. }

His Excellency W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15 h inst., containing a copy of a dispatch from Hon. S. M. ARNELL to you, and your request for troops to be sent to certain counties in Tennessee. You say that without troops in these counties the civil laws cannot be enforced or loyal men allowed to exercise their rights or liberties. I have the honor to say in reply that the military can only be used to aid and sustain the civil authorities in the discharge of their duties. The State of Tennessee being in the full exercise of all the civil functions of the State, the military of the United States cannot legally interfere except in aid and support of the civil authority. For these purposes troops have been sent to various localities at your request. These details, together with the present demand for troops to assist the United States officers in collecting the revenue, has so exhausted the force at my command as to prevent the complying with your request to send companies to the counties named.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE }
CUMBERLAND, LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24, 1868. }

To His Excellency W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.:

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 18th inst., to you, I have the honor to inform you, that since writing I have procured a copy of the acts of the twenty-fifth General Assembly of Tennessee, of the years 1867-'68. I have carefully examined the acts providing for the protection of Sheriffs, &c., and relating to the State Guard, and respectfully submit to you, as my opinion, that under the laws, if vigorously enforced, the difficulties in Tennessee could be suppressed. The seventh, and subsequent sections of the act for the protection of Sheriffs," &c., passed Feb. 19, 1868, appears to be especially favorable and practicable for good effect, and could be more readily and quickly enforced than the act to "organize and equip a State Guard," &c., passed March 13, 1868, though, if found necessary, this would be the more powerful organization, notwithstanding its deficiencies as to a staff corps for its administration. I take the liberty of giving an opinion on this subject, *because of the probability of the necessity in the end of your calling on the United States for aid* under the provisions of the Constitution, and, as you have been informed, the force at my command is so exhausted by calls for other duties, that it is not likely that sufficient troops for the purpose could be furnished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-Gen. United States Army.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
KNOXVILLE, June 29, 1868. }

Major-Gen. Geo. H. Thomas:

Your favor of the 24th inst. is now before me, and your suggestions have been duly considered. I thank you for the same, and fully appreciate your motives. The principal difficulty we have to encounter has perhaps not occurred to your mind. The Sheriffs in rebellious counties, for the most part, are strangely silent, and as strangely reluctant to comply with the provisions of the law. This reluctance arises from one of two considerations: either the fear of violence in attempting to organize a Police force, or after said force shall have been disbanded. In some instances the Sheriffs are in sympathy with the rebellious element of their respective counties.

Upon the whole, I think it likely I shall have to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
WM. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

OBJECT AND EXTENT OF THE KUKLUX KLAN.

This dangerous organization of ex-rebels now ramifies almost every part of the eleven States that once constituted the Southern Confederacy, and has already grown into a political engine of oppression so powerful and aggressive as to call forth in opposition several notable military orders. Organized upon the same basis, and having the same dark designs in view, that found a fit culmination in BOOTH's assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, it works in secret, with signs, symbols and passwords, hatching plots to scatter anarchy and permanent disorder wherever it may have an existence. The influential portion of the rebel Press in the South hail its advent as a propitious circumstance. Of its purpose I need only extract from the Constitution of one of the Clubs of its Order, captured by the Police at Memphis, the following declaration:

"The object of this organization is for the purpose of protecting the people of the South from the band of murderers and robbers now preying upon them, even to the last resort—assassination; and we pledge ourselves one to the other that nothing shall be allowed to deviate us from this noble object."

Here we have assassination declared as a legitimate object of this lawless clan. That it is equal to its purposes is exemplified in the assassinations already committed in our own State and other Southern States. I recommend, most emphatically, that these *organized* bands of assassins and robbers be declared outlaws by special legislation, and punished with death wherever found.

I call upon members to speak and vote in the halls of legislation as they themselves and their constituents have spoken to me in private letters and petitions calling for the militia to protect them in their persons and property. True, it will take money to furnish a military force, but loyal men residing in rebellious counties are entitled to protection, without any regard to what it may cost in dollars and cents. If I am expected to protect them, I must be allowed a sufficient clerical force to execute my orders promptly, and funds to meet the necessary demands in carrying out these orders. Gentlemen are here from the counties partially in rebellion, and it if for them to say whether a military force is necessary to afford protection and quiet among their constituents. You will also pardon me for my plainness of speech, as *I have been complained of as rather tardy in my movements* to protect loyal men. Therefore it is that if our people are butchered in cold blood, and the colored population are intimidated and driven from their homes and the ballot-box, I intend that the responsibility shall rest with the Legislative and not with the Executive Department of the State Government. If I am regarded as extravagant and violent, I shall be gratified to have the Legislature designate some other person to take the entire control of this branch of the public service.

I again repeat, gentlemen, that you are fresh from the people, familiar with all the recent outrages complained of, and it is for you to apply the remedy for existing evils. Should you conclude to order out the militia, or a portion of them, it would be your duty to protect them by law for all proper acts done under orders, or in the line of duty; otherwise they will be annoyed by malicious prosecutions after they are mustered out of service.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

I purpose next to call your attention to the subject of our State finances. Near the close of the late session you created a financial board, consisting of five members, viz: The Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and the President of the Bank of Tennessee. I regret to say that, from the time of the organization of the Board until the present, there has been great want of harmony in its councils and action. Very soon after the Board organized the Secretary of State and the Comptroller sent in their resignations as members of the Board, as did also the Secretary of the Board. The remaining three members immediately convened at Knoxville and reorganized, electing S. WATSON Chairman of the Board, and HON. W. BOSON permanent Secretary. I offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that we had no authority to accept the resignations of persons before named, and alleging that their resignations should be tendered to the Legislature, the power by which they were constituted members of the Board, as the only body competent to receive their resignations. At the same meeting, we effected all the preliminary arrangements deemed necessary to provide for meeting the July interest, and the Chairman of the Board was constituted an agent to go to New-York to carry out our plans. What these plans were, the report of the Board will show. Closely following the action recited, some members of the Board, who had tendered their resignations, opened a fire unprovoked and ruthless newspaper war upon the newly elected Chairman and the policy we had adopted. The effect of this controversy was to distract our councils at home and injure our credit abroad. One member of the Board went so far as to say to another member, that he was in favor of making a publication, setting forth that the State was unable to meet the interest upon her bonds.

For the honor and credit of the State, I trust no member of either House of the Legislature will give countenance to such an idea. Pride of character, the dictates of patriotism, and a decent regard for the opinions of mankind, should lead us to frown indignantly upon anything looking toward the repudiation of our honestly contracted obligations. Of the thirty-six million dollars constituting our state debt, fully three-fourths were contracted by the State loaning her credit and issuing her bonds to the different railroad companies of the State. To secure the payment of these bonds the State has a first mortgage upon all railroads so aided, making her security fully adequate. Capitalists and dealers in stocks, well understanding these facts, have no lack of confidence in the ultimate redemption of Tennessee bonds; indeed, our bonds had gone up to seventy-eight cents on the dollar at the time of the recent difficulty in New-York.

THE NON-PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

Here I will take occasion to say that after arrangements were completed to meet the July interest, and everything deemed secure, a most foul conspiracy was entered into somewhere, culminating in New York, evidently designed to injure the credit of our State and depreciate the price of her bonds for the purpose of speculation, the result of which has been to delay the payment of the July interest, and also to greatly depreciate the value of the State bonds. To meet this extraordinary emergency is in part the design of convening the General Assembly at this time. I am unable to indicate the guilty parties in these nefarious transactions. The New-York Press, as well as sundry letter-writers, implicate Tennessee railroad men and members of the Financial Board, which charge it upon New-York parties—bondholders and stock speculators. What I propose is this: That you appoint a joint select committee of your best and ablest men, with full power to send for persons and papers, so as to sift this matter to the bottom and ferret out the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and if found guilty you should proceed to such them for damages in the name of the State. Such unmistakably exemplary treatment of so flagrant offenders may serve to protect the State from like disasters in the future, and to maintain the standard value of the bonds.

THE INTEREST DUE FROM RAILROADS.

Some of the railroad companies committed the great error of not making their payments in advance of the first of July. The Comptroller will inform you who they are. In the discharge of my duty I served the following notice upon them all:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 24, 1868. }

To the Railroads of the State of Tennessee:

It is made your duty by the law of 1852, and also by the act entitled "An act to liquidate the debt of the State falling due in 1868 and 1869," passed March 13, 1868, to pay the interest upon the bonds loaned you at least fifteen days before said bonds become due. The penalty for the violation of this duty is that I am to appoint a suitable person, at your expense, to take charge of your road. I therefore warn you that the interest due from you on the 1st of July next must be paid to the Comptroller of the State at least fifteen days before that date. W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

I have been appealed to by prominent men of both political parties, to urge upon you the propriety of removing political disabilities formerly imposed upon a large class of rebels. The conduct of that class of people has been, and still is, such that I do not feel justified in making this recommendation. They have a military organization in this State whose avowed object is to trample the laws under foot and force the party in power to enfranchise themselves and their sympathizers. I cannot stultify myself by yielding to this request, accompanied with threats of violence. If the members of the General Assembly are alarmed for the personal safety, and disposed to sue for peace upon the terms proposed by an armed mob, they will, of course, take a different view of the subject. Any recommendation of this kind, if made at all, should be made at a regular, and not at a called session of your body. And whether such a recommendation and corresponding action thereupon shall be deemed wise at your adjourned meeting in November next can be then more safely determined, by strictly observing the conduct of these unreconstructed Kukiux rebels and their sympathizing supporters between this time and that.

Trusting that your session may be brief and useful, may the hand of a kind Providence guide your families in your absence. W. G. BROWNLOW.

JULY 27, 1868.

Senator Morton's Speech in Indianapolis—Evil Influences of the Democratic Convention—A Democratic Success Fraught with Evil to the Country.

Senator MORTON made an eloquent speech at the reception tendered him in Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday. The reception was a great success—certainly more brilliant than anything else ever witnessed in that city. In addition to the general outpouring of the citizens, delegations were in from along the lines of all the various railroads. The procession was about a mile in length, and the men marched six and eight deep. The line of march was finely illuminated, and while thousands crowded about the speaker's stand, fully as many went away unable to get with hearing distance. Hon. A.G. PORTER made the reception speech. Gov. MORTON, in his reply, thanked his fellow-citizens for the cordial greeting extended to him, and alluded briefly to his administration as Chief Executive of the State during the war, to which reference had been made by Mr. PORTER. He then passed to a consideration of the questions of to-day, and said that it is unhappily still the same contest, only changed in its form. The contest has been changed to the polls, and the question now is whether the power can be wrested from the loyal and patriotic people of the nation, and can be placed in the hands of those men who, with their leaders and abettors, brought this war upon the country, with all its woes, sorrows and all its untold losses. He then spoke of the candidates, saying that Gen. GRANT, although he has been successful in the war, is now the advocate of peace; while HORATIO SEYMOUR, who clamored for peace in the war, now represents the party that is again clamoring for war. He then spoke of the Democratic Party and some of the evils which would ensue from its success in the coming election. From this portion of his remarks, we quote:

MALIGN INFLUENCE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Party has, by its platform at New-York, declared to the people of the rebel States that the various acts of Congress which have been passed for the purpose of reconstruction are void; being unconstitutional, and being void, are of no binding effect; no one is under obligations to pay obedience to them. Thus the Democratic Party has informed the people of the rebel States that they are at liberty again to embark in rebellion, to nullify the acts of Congress, and thus to renew the struggle. The Democratic Party has invited the people of the rebel States to renew the war by assuring them that the action of Congress is unconstitutional, and that they are not bound to yield any obedience to these Reconstruction acts of Congress. If the people of the South do not again embark in the rebellion, it is because they disregard the express wish of the Democratic Party of the North; and if they do embark in the rebellion the Democratic Party of the North is responsible for the war, and the blood will be upon their shoulders. [Loud applause, and a voice, "We will lick them again!"] We understand, my friends, that perhaps nineteen-twentieths of the rebel States are hostile to the Government of the United States. They are hostile to these Governments that we have formed. They are full of hatred to the people of the North. What is more, they are all armed. You can't go into a rebel house or cabin in all the Southern States, but what you will find half a dozen muskets. The private soldiers and the officers of the rebel army, who served together for four years, are living together there in the same neighborhood, ready to take up the musket and the sword, and to fall into line again when the call is made. And with this hostile and rebel population in the Southern States, surrounding these Governments that have been called into existence under the acts of Congress, the Democratic Party of the Northern States are thus inviting them to rebellion, and again calling upon them to take up their arms, assuring them that all their laws are void and of no force or effect, and that they are not bound to yield obedience to them. This is the position of the Democratic Party, according to its platform; and if the power shall pass into the hands of this party, if they can elect a President who stands voluntarily upon that platform, then, indeed, will the revolution go back; then, indeed, will all the blood that has been shed be in vain. Then will all this treasure have been wasted; 500,000 graves have been filled up; after wives have been widowed without number, and fathers have been left without children, the rebels will finally triumph! Ah, my friends, this same party was responsible for the beginning of the war. If they had not told the deluded people of the South that the Government should be held still while they carried on the war of secession, they never would have undertaken secession. Why, in this State—in this very old State House up here—the Democratic minority in the Legislature of 1861 told the people of the South that if our army passed from the State of Indiana for the purpose of subduing the rebellion then but commenced, it must first pass over their dead bodies; and that was the language of the Democracy of Indiana, of Ohio, of all the other States. Believing these declarations they plunged into the war against the Union.

BLAIR'S REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMME.

But if further evidence is wanting in regard to the character of the Democratic Party and its purposes, it is found in the nomination of Gen. FRANK BLAIR. It is found in that letter upon which he was nominated, but without which he would not have been nominated. [A portion of the letter was read.] There is the remedy pointed out by FRANK BLAIR. They cannot change the movement by electing a President, and the Senate cannot be changed under four years. He states the difficulty in the way of the Democratic Party exactly of accomplishing this thing by legislation. They cannot undo it by legislation under four years. How, then, do they propose to undo what we have done? To elect a President who shall have command of the army; by military power overturn and disperse these loyal State Governments, and shall, by military power, and, in defiance of the action of Congress, reinstate the rebel State Governments, return rebels to power, and place the Union men of the South in the hands of these rebels who brought on the war. This is the remedy proposed by the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and I would like to appeal to the honest Democracy within the sound of my voice; Do you approve of the proposition? Do you propose never to submit to the will of the Government? Do you propose now again to resort to war and bring upon us all the horrors of a revolution? Read the remainder of the Blair letter. He says that he wants to stand before the Convention upon this proposition to renew the rebellion. He did go before the Convention upon that proposition, and he was nominated upon it. Those who believe in paying the bonds in gold are invited to vote the Democratic ticket because of Mr. SEYMOUR's principles. Those who believe in paying the bonds in greenbacks are invited to vote the ticket because of the platform. It is formed to deceive; it is intended to cheat the people, but I do not believe it will.

The Bolting German Democrats in Ohio.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Germania*, heretofore friendly to the Democratic Party, recently published a significant and powerful article repudiating the Seymour and Blair ticket and platform as a fraud upon the German Democrats of the North. For this independence the editor has been grossly assailed by a Democratic paper in the same town, and he retorts in a card under his own name in which he says:

We are considered faithless, a traitor to party and principles. In this regard we ask the Democracy:

1. Whether they permit us the exercise of an independent judgment, or whether they want party slaves?

2. Whether a man is not bound to leave a company which he sees is getting corrupt or leading into bad ways? and we ask:

3. Whether the Democratic Party proved itself at the New-York Convention converted or eradicated from the secesh element, or whether this element was not there in full force and glory, as Gov. WISE announced at Richmond, "The Fourth of July in New-York is the day which would gain the friends that the rebellion could not gain?" Again we ask:

4. Whether it is not the right kind of a traitorship, to lead the flag (inaugurated by FARRET, the guerrilla General, by VALLANDIGHAM and Mr. WASH MCLEAN, and to join the army of GRANT, who is proclaimed by history as the Savior of the American Republic?

Whether it is treacherous or mean to confide in that patriotic, upright, straightforward and honest-minded General whose hands to kiss every child thought itself happy, at the close of the war—or to trust the future of the country to those in connection or coöperation with our enemies? To trust to the candidates that desire "peace," or to the one who thirsts for "war?"

To the commonly used Democratic charge of bribery we simply request the Democracy, not to judge us by themselves, because their delegates got their pockets filled at New-York and sold themselves. (See *La Cresse Democrat* and Cincinnati *Enquirer*, of 5th and 6th of July.) We believe it requires no bribery for a War Democrat, as we always considered ourselves, to repudiate that Convention. It is no miracle nor does it require bribery, if an honest thinking Democrat prefers GRANT with Union Democratic principles to a man who does not enjoy the confidence of the land. Our principle is: Leave the party if you think it is wrong and go to the party which aims at right; never pledge yourselves to say party, because it may fail. Such are the principles of a free man, and not of a blind partisan, or of one who is under obligation or pledged to a party. The interest we earned from the free expression of our upright view on the New-York ticket is: Persecution from rustics, prospects of a Seymour mob and the loss of subscribers, of those who, not relying upon their own mind, were afraid of learning different views, and of being lifted above their "Westboto or Volksfreund." Here it is proper to remark that Republicans are more patriotic and penetrated by their principles so as to give a generous support to the newspapers, those great instruments for the cultivation of the intelligence of the people, than the Democrats. We confess, ourselves, the *Germania* never attempted to work a party, never put up a party ticket, and never spoke in a passionable tone of the parties. It seems to Democrats to rank that only such papers have effect which make their profession to shoot with the poisonous arrows of misrepresentations, slanders and personal attacks. We also confess and believe that the names of SEYMOUR and BLAIR on the Democratic ticket will work far more powerfully to the detest of the Democrats than our humble paper the *Germania. Sapientiat.*

C. ARNOLD, Editor of *Germania.*

Bolder Utterances of Wade Hampton—A Direct Threat of War—Letter from B. F. Perry.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Phœnix* publishes a report of the speech made by WADE HAMPTON in that city on Tuesday night, but gives no report of the remarks of Gen. CHESTNUT, Gen. S. MCGOWAN and Gen. J. B. KERSHAW. Probably they did not differ much from WADE HAMPTON's remarks, who repeated a portion of his speech in Charleston, but added the following bolder utterances;

"When seven years ago, the State had called upon him to serve her in the field, he had obeyed that mandate and cheerfully given all that he possessed for her defence; and when, after the war, she bade him lay down his arms, with equal submission he had obeyed and sheathed a sword which he trusted to no more in shame or dishonor. [Cries of 'No, no.'] Since then he had adjured the people to cultivate the arts of peace and conciliation, and especially had he earnestly recommended the colored people to live in friendship and good will with those on whom they would have to depend, in large measures, for advice and support. *Unfortunately, things had taken a different turn than that hoped for by the conservative party.* For, I ask you, if the rebels of the North get into power, will the Democratic Party consent to tax themselves, in common with the nation, to pay the pensions of Union soldiers, and the widows and orphans of Union soldiers, while theirs are unprovided for? Never! That is against human nature. And the first thing they will do when they shall come into power, by the election of SEYMOUR and the Democratic ticket, will be to place the same level with the Union soldiers and then to place the rebel soldiers, in every respect, upon widows and orphans, and all who are pensioned. Another inevitable consequence of the success of the Democratic Party will be the repudiation of the national debt. The Democratic Party has no position or *status* upon the subject of the national debt, except repudiation. Why? First, because the Democratic Party North was opposed to the creation of the debt for the purpose of putting down the rebellion. Every act of Congress authorizing the issuing of bonds or the borrowing of money was denounced as unconstitutional. The several acts of Congress authorizing the issue of legal tender notes were declared to be a shameless and wanton violation of the Constitution. The Democratic Party did all in its power, by its politicians and its newspapers, to prevent its bonds from being sold; to prevent the people from lending the Government its money to carry on the war; and now the great mass of the Democratic Party hate the bondholders. They hate them because they lent their money to carry on the war, and whatever may be the feelings of SEYMOUR as a bondholder, or the small body of the Democratic Party in the State and City of New-York, the truth is that the great body of the Democratic Party hate the bondholders because they lent their money to carry on the war, and they will never pay them a dollar, principal or interest, if they can help it.

But, again, the Democratic Party is now in open fraternity and in solemn affiliation with the rebels of the South. The rebels or the South put their money in Confederate stocks. They invested their money to carry on the rebellion? They were conquered. They lost everything; and now I want to know if there is a man stupid enough to believe that these Southern rebels, when they shall come into power through the medium of the Democratic Party, will tax themselves along with the body of the nation to pay our debt, either principal or interest? Never. Therefore it is the inevitable result, the unavoidable logic of the situation, the very constitution of the Democratic Party, that it cannot and will not pay that debt, and if it is brought into power that repudiation will be the certain result. The great body of the party in the North hate the bondholders, because they lent the money to carry on the war, and the rebels, having lost everything, Confederate stock and property, and having been defeated in battle, it would be incredible to suppose that they would voluntarily tax themselves, along with the nation, when they come into power. If anything could ever reconciliate them to the payment of the debt, it would be the assumption of their debt and putting it on the same basis. But that would be repudiation, because it would make the debt so large that it never could be paid. Another consequence of the coming into power of the Democratic Party, and of the overturning of these loyal State Governments that we have built up, will be the restoration of slavery. I did not think so a year ago. I thought, come what might, they never could reconstruct slavery. I don't think so now. I think that if you give them power, they will return the colored people to slavery. Let them overturn those State Governments down there, and they will disarm the negro populations—they are all armed, themselves—and then, with the sanction of SEYMOUR and all the Democratic politicians of the North, they will, by military power, return the colored people to slavery. That would be another inevitable result of the success of the Democratic Party.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Let us look for a few minutes at the attitude of the Democratic Party upon the currency question. Who is HORATIO SEYMOUR? The advocate of the bonds being paid in gold; and ten days before his nomination he made a speech in the Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, in which he argued that the bonds were payable in gold, and that the first duty of the Government was to return to specie payment by making greenbacks as good as gold. And yet this man, with his acknowledged opinions, is placed upon a platform declaring that the bonds are payable in greenbacks, not only in the old greenbacks that were made during the war (we have $365,000,000 of them; $300,000,000 of them were issued before any of those bonds were issued; the other $65,000,000 were issued cotemporaneously with the issues of these bonds,) but the Democratic platform warrants the payment of bonds not only in old, but in new greenbacks that may be made for that purpose, that may be issued *ad libitum* until they become worthless, and until not only the currency, but the bonds themselves, shall have been destroyed. This man, with his known opinions but recently exoressed, was thus placed upon this platform, which was drawn to meet the known views of Mr. PENDLETON. I ask those who take an interest in these questions what kind of confidence they can place in a candidate, or in a platform that is thus made to deceive and somebody is to be cheated. Those who believe in paying the bonds in gold are invited to vote the Democratic ticket because of Mr. SEYMOUR's principles. Those who believe in paying the bonds in greenbacks are invited to vote the ticket because of the platform. It is formed to deceive; it is intended to cheat the people, but I do not believe it will.

THE UNION GENERALS.

Grant, Sherman and Sheridan in St. Joseph—Enthusiastic Reception—Disgraceful Conduct of Rebel Democrats.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, July 29.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, General of the Armies of the Unite States, and Republican candidate for the Presidency in the pending election, accompanied by Lieut.-Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, Major-Gen. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN and Brevet Brig.-Gen. FREDERICK T. DENT, arrived in this city last evening by the St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. As soon as information was received that our city was to be honored by the presence of the distinguished Generals, steps were taken by the Grand Army of the Republic and our citizens generally, to give them a suitable reception. At 7 o'clock our citizens began to assemble at the foot of Second-street, and when the expected train arrived the crowd was immense. At least 6,000 citizens were gathered together—probably the largest assemblage ever seen in our city.

At 9 o'clock the Council Bluffs train arrived at the depot. The visitors were met by a Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and escorted through a line of old soldiers to the carriages, and hastily drawn through the surging crowd to the Pacific House. During the reception a national salute was fired, while bonfires blazed and signal lights loomed up in all directions. GRANT and SHERMAN were seated in Cundiff's open barouche, drawn by four spirited horses, the crowd clinging closely to the carriage from the depot to the hotel. Before the visitors had been escorted from the carriage to the hotel, Third-street was fairly blocked with people—in fact the streets were densely packed in the vicinity of the Pacific House. The office and lower halls of the hotel were at once filled to suffocation, and the presence of a strong guard alone kept the crowd from rushing into the reception room on the second floor.

The Generals soon after their arrival made their appearance on the balcony. Their appearance created great excitement, and for a long time the shouts were deafening. At this time it was discovered that quite a number were present with the determination to insult the visitors.

Gen. GRANT was introduced to the vast crowd by Col. HARDINE. The announcement was received with tremendous applause. After the excitement had been somewhat quieted, Gen. GRANT addressed the crowd as follows:

GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH.

"I return my sincere thanks for this hearty reception; I have been traveling for two weeks, every day, and most of the time at night, over mountains, visiting this Western country, which I am now seeing for the first time. I am fatigued, weary, dusty and unable to address you. I thank you, but I cannot speak to you this evening."

The speech of Gen. GRANT, brief as it was, was interrupted by the most boisterous applause, mingled with hootings, groans and cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. The proprietor of the Pacific House, and several other gentlemen, then appeared on the balcony and attempted to inform the crowd that as soon as Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN had partaken of refreshments, they would again make their appearance; but few, however, heard their words, so violent were the cheers and groans for GRANT and SEYMOUR, respectively.

After loud calls Gen. SHERMAN appeared on the balcony, and attempted to deliver an address. His appearance was greeted with tremendous applause. He spoke as follows:

GEN. SHERMAN'S SPECH.

"GENTLEMEN: I return thanks to you for this hearty reception. Gen. GRANT did not choose to speak, as he was worn out by travel, [Loud cheers for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, with groans and hootings.] I do not desire to advise violence, but if I was a resident of St. Joseph I would duck that fellow in the Missouri River. [Continued groans.] There was a time when people who wanted to fight could be accommodated; we gave them all they wanted. [Increased excitement.] When you learn to behave yourself, I'll continue my speech. [Cheers and groans.] We'll, I'll eat my supper and go to bed; you can do what you please."

The distinguished visitors then retired to the reception room, and quietly conversed with the few fortunate ones who were able to pass the guards placed on the lower floor. The vast crowd continued to shout for GRANT, with frequent yells and screams for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. It was at least an hour before the crowd dispersed.

After the Generals had partaken of refreshments, they returned to the reception rooms. They were visited by a large number of our most respectable ladies and gentlemen; afterward they took a position at the foot of the stairway and shook hands with the crowd as they one by one passed by. Soon after the distinguished visitors retired for the night. The party leaves St. Joseph this morning at 7 o'clock, by the Hannibal Road for St. Louis. Gen. DENT and a young son of Gen. GRANT managed, after considerable delay, to reach the hotel, and soon retired.

Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN, the hero of more dashing exploits than any other General of the war, much to the regrets of our citizens, was unable to remain with us. He hurried at once to the Missouri Valley depot, and took a special train, expressly provided for him, for Leavenworth.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR and Dr. WHITE arrived from Omaha on the same train with Gen. GRANT. They at once left for Leavenworth, in order to inspect another section of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

Until long after midnight, the Pacific House was thronged with visitors. The principal topic of conversation was the disgraceful conduct of those who attempted to break up the reception. Democrats of standing united with our Republican citizens in denouncing in the strongest terms the conduct of the few citizens who have brought disgrace upon our city. It was openly stated that the mob was led on by an individual who now holds a responsible position in our City Government. These men, who have disgraced themselves and their city, most signally failed in their purpose, as the reception to Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN was, despite their efforts, the most enthusiastic and hearty one that was ever given in the City of St. Joseph.

Editorial Comments of the Herald.

It was eminently proper that the citizens of St. Joseph, irrespective of party predilections, should turn out and greet the greatest General of his time, on his first appearance in this Western country. The reception which he met with was a cordial and hearty one, and was only marred by the unseemly and disgraceful conduct of a few of our so-called Democratic citizens. That Gen. GRANT and Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN was in company with Gen. GRANT, and he has always been a favorite with our people; but the insane rage of these latter-day Democrats knew no bounds, when in the presence of the Generals who had crushed the attempt of their rebel friends to destroy the Government, and they even insulted him. Gen. GRANT had no sooner commenced returning thanks to the surging crowd for their kind and hearty reception, than groans, hootings, yells for SEYMOUR, and screams for BLAIR, made night hideous, and prevented him from being heard. The landlord of the Pacific House, Mr. BAGWILL, attempted to inform the crowd that as soon as Gen. GRANT had partaken of refreshments he would again, in company with Gen. SHERMAN, make his appearance on the balcony; but the groans and yells began to go up the moment Gen. GRANT's name was mentioned. They hooted, and groaned and yelled at Gen. SHERMAN, because he was with Gen. GRANT, until he bluntly told them that when they learned to behave themselves he would speak to them.

A very few Democrats, led on by one of our city officials, caused all of the disgraceful disturbance. It is a burning shame to our city that such men are permitted to thus disgrace themselves and all who claim a residence here.

Rebuke of the Democrats by a Democratic Paper.

From the St. Joseph Gazette, July 29.

We would remark to Democrats, nothing can ever justify an interference with a public speaker while he is respectful and decorous, as no doubt Gen. SHERMAN would have been had he been allowed to proceed. As the St. Louis *Times* remarked upon occasion of similar interruptions in that city recently, let us rather erect platforms from which our opponents may be heard while our own friends are left free to respond. It is but a weak defence of the interruptions last night that the reception of the distinguished visitors was under the direct auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and that they were thus in the character of partisans and not entitled to such a reception as would have been given them in their character as citizens or officers. That Gen. BLAIR was egged and stoned by the party of these visitors during the last canvass is scarcely a palliation of disturbances in our own city. The bad example set by the Radical Party in maltreating the President of the United States on a visit to our State estops them from saying aught about interruptions, but let us in no way imitate them. Use them not after their deserts, but rather your own dignity.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, who is supposed to be in favor at the White House, writes: "President JOHNSON has been astonished at the pertinacity with which certain leading politicians of New-York have pressed upon him for appointments for their friends. It would appear, from recent developments, that Mr. JOHNSON is not under the least obligation to the New-York party, and yet they venture to claim several of the leading foreign missions, as well as scores of the minor offices. It is well ascertained that applications from that quarter, indorsed by the Tammany Hall Regency, will receive but little favor at the White House."

TELEGRAMS.

Sailing of Reverdy Johnson, Minister to Great Britain.

Complimentary Demonstration by His Baltimore Friends.

MARYLAND.

Mr. Johnson Declares that He Goes Abroad as a Minister of Peace.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Aug. 1.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Minister to England, and family, sailed for Southampton at 2 o'clock to-day, on the steamship *Baltimore*, of the Baltimore and Bremen Line. He was escorted down the river by a large number of personal friends on the steamer *Chesapeake* and about a dozen steamers and tug boats, crowded with passengers. The *Baltimore* was decorated from deck to top-gallant mast with flags and signals, and her railings, fore and aft, with evergreens. The entrance to the ship from the gangway was arched with flowers and evergreens. Among those who escorted Mr. JOHNSON down the river were Baron VON GEROLT, the Prussian Minister; Senator VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia; Gen. VAN VLIET, Quartermaster's Department; Gen. BROOKE, Commandant at Fort McHenry; Hon. C. C. COX, Commissioner of Patents; Ex-Gov. BRADFORD, and many members of the Press from Washington and Baltimore. On passing Fort McHenry a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and flags were dipped on board the ship. Mayor BANK, of Baltimore, toasted Mr. JOHNSON in behalf of the people of the city, whom he claimed to represent, and wished him a pleasant voyage.

Mr. JOHNSON responded in appropriate terms, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I go to England as a minister of peace; my instructions look to peace, and if I am sole to carry them out in the spirit in which they are given me, peace will be the result. So obviously is this the interest of the two nations, that the good men of both will strive to make more firm and enduring than ever the peace now existing. We are the same people, descended from the same stock, and no matter how much we may have differed in the past and have met on sea or land, we are now satisfied that it does not pay us to be at enmity. We ought to stand together and maintain the principles of political liberty. There is another Government which has stood by us in the past, and whose interests and ours are the same, and I ask you to join me in a toast to the King of Prussia, and the able representative of that monarch who is always a consistent friend of the United States, and endeared to us all who have known him during the many years he has represented his Government in this country."

Baron VON GEROLT expressed gratitude for the kind recognition by Mr. JOHNSON, and reiterated a firm and devoted friendship to the Government and people of America on behalf of himself and his Government.

In response to a toast to the State of Maryland and her Minister to England, Ex-Gov. BRADFORD responded in eloquent and appropriate language.

The ovation to Mr. JOHNSON was a magnificent testimonial of the respect of his fellow-citizens regardless of political feelings, and a fitting indorsement of his unanimous confirmation by the Senate.

The *Chesapeake* parted from the *Baltimore* in the bay at 5:35 o'clock P. M.

Among the passengers

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WORLDLY WISE.

From the Atlantic for August.

It was the boatman Ronsalee,
And he sailed through the mists so white;
And two little ladies sat at his knee,
With their two little heads so bright;
And so they sailed and sailed—all three—
On the golden coast o' the night.

Young Ronsalee had a handsome face,
And his great beard made him brown;
And the two little ladies in girlish grace
They kept their eyelids down,—
The one in her silken vail of lace,
And the one in her woolsey gown.

For one little lady lived in the wood,
Like a flower that hides from the day;
Her name was Jenny,—they called her the good,
And the name o' the other was May;
And her palace windows looked on the flood,
Where they softly sailed away.

Long time the balance even stood
With our Ronsalee that day;
But what was a little house in the wood
To a palace grand and gay?
So he gave his heart to Jenny, the good,
And his hand he gave to May.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

From St. Paul's Magazine for July.

One of the features of our time is the unbounded taste for acting among all ranks; that is, for learning a number of speeches by heart, dressing up fantastically, laying color on the face, and standing behind a line of lamps placed upon the floor. Something more seems to be required; but, in most instances, these seem sufficient credentials. The whole custom, it is to be feared, may be but a department of an alarming development of vanity—the craving for some share of public attention. Music—that is, playing or singing—might seem at first sight to promise equal advantages, at less trouble; but, as is well known, music—when a lady or gentleman favors us with song or piece—is but the signal for agreeable intercourse and noisy conversation. During theatricals a sort of decent silence is enforced. Taking them as they are at present, they are a very agreeable shape of amusement. If well done, and directed with skill, there is nothing more elegant or entertaining. If badly organized, or "got up," as it is called, with indecent haste—"scrambled through," or, what is worse, "carried off" by buffoonery or gagging—there is nothing more insupportable, more tedious, or a more outrageous affront to a decent audience. Who does not pity the poor host who has intrusted all to the direction of Major Feebleman and his friends—an officer to whom life is a sort of joke, and everything is "such fun!"—and who enlists young Wagtail and a few more out of his corps? The host, full of confidence and even enthusiasm, invite the whole country; incur prodigious outlay in carpentry, scenic work, hire of dresses, gas, &c.; which very ostentation of preparation is a challenge to public curiosity, and raises the most astounding hopes. Meanwhile the warriors have let things take their course—have "no time to rehearse,"—there is the hunt here, the ball there—and, besides, "never fear; when the time comes we'll pull through, never fear." The time does come, and perhaps the pulling through; for without any preparation at all it is possible, with the aid of dresses, &c., to go through some sort of antics to fill up time. Who has not seen some such melancholy exhibition, when the thing opened with a sort of promise, from the absurd costumes, but in which five minutes showed that all was over, the prepared resources run out, and that now dependence could only be had on ready buffoonery and sheer impudence? Between the gentlemen of the army and this private playing it seems to be understood there is a certain connection. The sock and buskin, it is supposed, come naturally to them. Having such opportunities, so much time, so much pleasure, it might be supposed they would excel in this department; yet soldiers are the worst of private players. At many a country town, when the Sixth (Du Barry's) or the Tenth (Troubadours) take the theatre, and give "The Stranger" or "The Rose of Amiens," we are sure of a diverting evening; when Capt. McLisp, in powder and blue silk, pleads his passion to the "Rose," Miss Annie Hiscoke, and says, standing stiff as though he were a fork stuck into the stage, and with the utmost quietness, "Lovely Marry! (Marie) I lay thith heart at your feet, whith is filled with a glowing pathion that burns only to potheth you;" or when some one else rushes to save "Marry," and shouting "Villain!" thrusts at him, whose designs are villanous, neglects the rest, and, standing still, repeats again more gaily, "Villain!" More diverting again is often Lieut. Vanille, who is considered very fine in tragedy, "who knows WIGAN;"—how many boast their acquaintance with that excellent artist!—and works the love business up into passion and spasms of frantic fury. It is not possible to recall an evening of greater hilarity and good-humor than was furnished by such a lover, who, when he was rejected by the lady of the piece, let his head fall on the shoulder of a sympathizing friend and brother officer, and thus, publicly concealed from view, produced slow and long-drawn groans of agony. Every one literally shrieked with another kind of agony—almost hyster.cal.

There are some surprising things in the social view of private theatricals. Almost every human creature is ready to take his part; or, at least, thinks he is capable of taking one. So that the power of acting must be added to that other accomplishment of poking the fire or driving a gig, which every man believes he can do well. Not less surprising, too, is the way some men, with all their demerits, do contrive to "pull through." Another matter which seems surprising is that audiences—private theatrical audiences—should be as contented with indifferent playing as with good. This may be on the principle of not looking a gift-horse in the mouth. What is more curious still is this, that while on the regular stage the men are the better actors, taken as a whole, among amateurs, women acquit themselves infinitely better. Perhaps this may be from the same reason that on the stage of life most women can play their parts with infinitely more tact and grace than most men; and an interesting girl, with a moderate degree of ability, a modest air, and good-will, will conciliate her public, and lend a charm of elegance, a bloom of freshness, which is not found perhaps in the professional. It is to be feared, too, that this pastime engenders arrogance; it is amusing to contrast the company, their boisterous exuberance behind the scenes—*i. e.*, in the front drawing-room,—their almost rampant exultation, with the tranquil indifference of the audience, who begin, toward the end, to think it a little long, and are growing hungry. The "comic man," who is "carrying it all through," as he thinks, believes the eyes of Europe are on him.

It is, indeed, a most elegant pastime, and if carefully and conscientiously carried out, with that respect for the public which is only decent, would be the highest and most fascinating of all social shows. But there are pretenders and imposters abroad who are bringing the thing into disrepute. They do not care for the play, but for their own selfish vanity. Theirs is to be the one part; the rest need be but lay figures. These men, when some spirited host is willing to embark in all the risk and trouble,—in the dirt and discomfort, it may be added,—of such an enterprise, go near to shipwrecking the whole by their greed. The grand mistake is always in the choice of a play. When his grace, or lordship—who has a private theatre, and gets down Messrs. NATHAN and other artists—takes up the thing, it is a different concern; then the tragedy, the sensation, the rich dresses, &c., are all in keeping. But on the humbler drawing-room boards, where the guests have household reminders—window curtains, carpets, chimney-pieces, obtruding themselves into "a street in Venice," or "the forest of Bondy"—it is hopeless to think of theatrical effect. The scanty drawing-room will not lend itself. Judicious host, shut your ears to the selfish tempter who wants to use you and yours as a platform on which to exhibit his own buffoonery in tragedy or comedy. No. For such unpretending attempts choose pieces of one scene, and that scene laid in a drawing-room; choose a piece whose strength lies in dialogue, in elegant repartee, in pleasant equivoque; have ladies and gentlemen in the dress of ladies and gentlemen, to be represented by ladies and gentlemen. Subject to these conditions, a little scenery will go a great way; your own natural drawing-room judiciously disposed, with a flat scene at the back, will fall in admirably. If the front room be kept in semi-darkness—an arrangement not at all popular with young ladies—and abundance of light disposed about what in strict courtesy you may call your stage; if you have foot-lights and side-lights, and a rod at each side with a number of tin sconces tacked on, and set upright, it is amazing what artificial brilliancy—what a theatrical air may be induced. The carpet must be got rid of as it suggests household arrangements; or a white cloth nailed down tightly over it throws out the figures of the actors with great effect.

The worst is, there are so few drawing-room pieces. The best are DE MUSSET'S elegant "Morning Call," as we know it on the English stage, and the charming "Subterfuge," as it was called when Mrs. STIRLING played it, and which turns on the chapter in *Gil Blas*. A more exquisite trifle than this could not be conceived; but it is amazingly difficult to play. But amateurs will play things like the eternal "Regular Fix" and "Little Toddlekins," which every one has seen at every theatre, and literally knows by heart. So with "Dearest Mamma." There are bold people who would exhume "Box and Cox" as a sort of classic, with some such speech as this: "Oh, it is a safe thing, always makes 'em roar, and I've played it over and over again!"—in short, the old selfishness. Scrape the amateur actor as you would a Russian, and the Tartar vanity comes through.

As for "Hamlet," "Macbeth" or "Othello," it is sheer lunacy, without benefit of the Commissioners, to attempt such things. This is generally done for the benefit of the ambitious man, who wants to "show off" in the heroes of these plays. The trouble is enormous, the expense vast, the *contretemps* certain. Then a long list of *dramatis personæ* is unmanageable, and is unprincipled as well as unmanageable. Only the night before, Polonius is sure to write in a friendly off-hand way, that he is so sorry, "my dear fellow," he is obliged to be "off" to the country for the Pointdexter Meet, and "you can easily get some one else," or perhaps "cut him out altogether. You will pull through somehow." You are in the hands of these fellows; not they in yours, as on a real stage. How tired we grow of "Still Waters," with *Hawksley*—Capt. Jenkin Waters. *Hawskley* is regarded with great affection. How many hunger and thirst after the "Lady of Lyons!" and the scornful *Claude*, who rants and defies everybody. Never could one forget this piece, and its five long acts, on a domestic stage, with a hundred and fifty persons herded in a back drawing-room, stewing, as it were, together in a sort of *pot au feu*, whence there was no release—for the hostess, economical of room, stood on guard at the narrow door, and had enrolled active young gentlemen as special constables, who "packed," as it is called, every lady as she arrived, and forced every one to sit up close. To extricate any person would have frayed and unraveled the whole piece, upset chairs, disordered every one. Nothing short of fainting—a desperate remedy—could have secured release. The prostration of the last act is awful—the exhaustion, the dull stare in old men's eyes, languor in the young girls, the indifference to *Claude*, and his scornful utterances, grower lower and more measured as the night wears on. He thinks the audience hanging on his lips—one of the mysterious delusions of amateur acting. The relief when the bedroom curtains have fallen, and shut him out forever; this cannot be described.

The truth is, we want reform in this, as in so many things. It is being overdone, and as in music nowadays everybody wishes to sing, and to form a society, which shall provide opportunities for being listened to, so everybody wishes to act. The difficulty is not to get actors, but to get audiences. Above all, to hear plays which we have heard again and again done by good actors, mauled and mangled by inferior ones, is a dreary sort of entertainment. To sum up—if the amateur stage wishes to save itself from decay, and certainly contempt, it must first put forward what is new, so that if the acting be inferior, which it is not unlikely to be, we may have the surprise of novelty in the incident or dialogue before us. These novelties should be either from our usual victims, the French, or some of our native dramatists should try and give us new amateur pieces, written for the drawing-room. In fact, the most piquant shape of this amusement is, when the play has been written for the occasion.

It is cheaper, shorter, requires less brain, or rather no brain, to black the face, or sing the music-hall song, or "get up" Mr. Poppleton in pink trowsers, and an impossible calico coat. There must be not only cleverness and talent, but real labor, real hard work, and real grinding at rehearsal. The most remarkable amateur performances of our day were those which were connected with Mr. DICKENS, and which owed their success and the delight they imparted to the audience, first, to his great dramatic talents, but in the next degree to his own untiring labor, to the conscientious industry of study and rehearsal which made success secure.

AN ALPINE ADVENTURE.—A correspondent of the London *Standard* describes a narrow escape that he and a brother tourist recently had while among the Alps: "It was on Tuesday, the 23d of June, that we left Chatillon, on the Italian side, for Breuil, from whence we purposed on the morrow crossing the Col de de St. Theodule to Zermatt. As we neared this comfortable little inn at Breuil we could see people on the balcony, evidently canvassing who and what we were. We afterward discovered they were three ladies, who were there for a similar purpose, but had already been detained by bad weather. On the Wednesday, having the night before given our two guides instructions to start at 4 o'clock, we were rather annoyed that, through their carelessness, we did not take our leave of Breuil till after 6, our three fair friends, with four guides, being about fifteen minutes in advance. Two hours' hard climbing, and we at last were on the glacier, which was completely covered with snow, not even a crevasse visible to make the timid ones uneasy. In an hour more, when we were thoroughly wet through and miserable, we found ourselves at the summit of the pass, with the pleasant prospect of two hours more snow-walking, and this, too, in a dense fog, accompanied by a searching and pelting hail. Here there is a cabin, or, as the imaginative term it, a pavilion, but unfortunately, not yet opened for the Summer. We, however, contented, ourselves with a small shed adjoining the floor of which, being ankle deep in half-melted snow, you may believe did not add much to our comfort. At 10 o'clock, as nearly as we could tell by our half-frozen watches, we left the Col, 10,000 feet of elevation to try and get to Zermatt—more easily said than done. Ropes, of course, were necessary, and our small party taking the lead, the ladies followed in our footsteps. Shortly after getting under weigh our leading guide was called to account by his colleagues for going too much to the right; fortunate for us would it have been if he had been allowed to follow his intention, instead of listening to the repeated cries of *à guache, à guache*. It was now bitterly cold and perfectly dark, the fog being most dense; the halts were frequent, and the attempts to find out our locality by the echo fruitless. In answer to an inquiry of mine, a guide said it would take an hour for the falling snow to obliterate our footsteps. Imagine our sensations, when already one hour had very nearly gone by. Just then the two foremost men exclaimed, *Nous sommes perdus;* and if ever fear was written on the face of man, I much mistake if it were not on theirs then. They had brought us where they knew not, but there, in front of us, not many yards from our feet, was the most horrible looking crevasse, of unknown depth, and whose further side was obscured from sight by the mist. On our right it appeared to widen out, and looked like a huge chasm of ice. I think the fright must have done us all good, for it was almost absurd to see the way both guides and tourists, after the first look of dismay, wheeled round and beat a precipitate retreat. With care we retraced our footsteps to a few hundred yards from home, when they quite disappeared; but by keeping well to the right under the mountain we could not very well get wrong. How thankful we all were to see something like a protection I cannot well describe; but I, for one, shall never forget how relieved I was, for all the guides say that we had a very narrow escape. We had been about two hours and a half wandering about on the glacier over unknown crevasses. It was only 1 o'clock, and not fit, if even safe, to attempt a return to Breuil; so we managed to smash a window of the cabin, and open the door for the rest of our party. In this harbor of refuge were two beds of straw, one of which was allotted to the three ladies, and the other to ourselves, the guides lying on the floor. Our provisions consisted of a little brown bread, a cold chicken, and some horrible spirits, made in the country, called Geneve. Three guides firmly tied together left us for Breuil to try and get a few more eatables; but it was more difficult than they supposed, and a journey that in favorable weather might have been done in five or six hours took them nearly twelve. The night we spent was most wretched, and I sincerely trust I may never experience such another. A fire being lighted and the room small the heat was insufferable, while without the cold was intense, and the wind blew tempestuously. Suddenly, to our immense satisfaction. I think it was a little after 2 o'clock on Thursday morning there was a change, and on rushing out of our prison, we found everything as different as possible, the view of the mountain ranges was wonderful, and close on our right rose the splendid pile of the Matterhorn, seeming within a stone's throw; facing us were the mountains of Italy to a distance of 80 or 100 miles. The sunrise, an hour later, really repaid us, I think, for all our troubles, and the three guides just then appearing with our breakfasts, we suddenly discovered we were not such wretched individuals as we were beginning to imagine. You may believe me when I tell you no time was lost in getting away; and after four hours' walking, partly over the glacier and the remainder down hill, we reached Zermatt, where we were quite lionized upon the people at the hotel hearing our story."

CONVIVIAL SONGS.

From the Atlantic Monthly for August.

For some time past an impression seems to have been gaining ground among hilariously thirsty people who do not recognize the total-abstinence principle, that the liquors used by them are steadily deteriorating in quality. There is a flutter among the drinkers of Bourbon whisky, who imagine that they can trace to that stimulant all the ailings and failings to which they find themselves gradually becoming subject. But they experience no amelioration of their condition when they forswear Bourbon and take to "Old Rye." Indeed, they soon discover that the latter is, to all bad intents and purposes, pretty much the same as the former, if not worse. Then they betake themselves to foreign sources for their inspiration, and go to drinking the stuff that is dispensed over the bars of the public houses as Scotch whisky and London gin. By and by an article appears in some newspaper, or in pamphlet form, descriptive of the witching processes by which these liquors are compounded, and branding them as deleterious imitations of spirits, the names of which have been mendaciously bestowed upon them. The tippler of Scotch whisky is informed that to creosote, and nothing else, is he indebted for the entrancing, amoky flavor of the liquor he loves the more the faster it is killing him. Something is said about strichnine, or oil of vitriol, in connection with gin. Then the whisky-drinkers consult with the gin-drinkers over mugs of ale, and they arrive at a conviction that malt liquors are the only safe ones, after all. Malt and muscle go together, say they; and, remembering how ancient an institution beer is, and how much the Anglo-Saxon race is indebted to it for pith and pluck, they adopt a resolution to give up spirits altogether, and drink nothing but beer. Presently there comes to them "one who knows," for he has been in the brewing business once himself. He is no longer interested in beer, however, and so he lets out the dread secrets of the vat, dwelling with malignant detail upon the *cocculus indicus* and other drugs used in the manufacture of malt liquors. Then a ghastly pallor overspreads the faces of the drinkers, and a foggy idea of the results of *cocculus indicus* upon the human vitals wraps them in its vapory pall. Ale ceases to have allurements for them; and, and, as lager-beer is only weak ale with resin in it, that potation is quite out of the question. Somebody then prompts them with the notion that "generous wine" is the only proper beverage for gentlemen to drink, and they take at once to sherry. Over this fine tonic they become more garrulous and maudlin than ever. They dilate upon the unique flavor and quality of the wine of Xeres. They retail anecdotes connected with it. They narrate fictions about their own experiences of it when they were younger. And so they wax happy and grow pimply on their sherry, until a new panic dispels their confidence in it. A suit is brought by the Government against certain parties for the alleged undervaluation of a quantity of so-called sherry wine. The revelations brought to light during the trial of this case are of a very startling and conclusive character. It is proved by competent testimony that "the largest Spanish exporters send no real sherry to America, and but little to England;" and that a spurious stuff, made from grapes of the poorest quality, and doctored with various abominable drugs, is manufactured at Cadiz expressly for exportation. It is further stated in evidence, that one house alone, at Cadiz, sends three thousand butts of this stuff, annually, to the United States; and one witness, an employe of the house in question, testifies in relation to this compound, that "it is never used in Spain; the bulk or it is shipped to the United States." This is a terrible shock to our topers, who have run through the gamut of drinks from whisky to sherry. The discussion as to what is to be done next now arises among them, and every kind of suggestion—except, indeed, that of abstaining from the use of wine and ardent spirits altogether—is brought to bear upon the subject. An effort is then made to settle down upon the native American wines, with some of the cheaper of which they achieve a sort of cheerless inebriety for awhile; but a supicion of quackery soon arises about these, and finally the topers become predestinarians, falling back upon their whiskies and gins, in the tranquil belief that, as they were born to be poisoned, they have, at least, a right to be their own toxicologists.

One of the results of this want of confidence in the liquors of the period is the decadence of bacchanalian melodies. Persons who keep pace with, and watch the progress of, social customs and pastimes must have observed that, for some years past, the drinking song has been gradually going out of favor. No longer, now, is the vine celebrated vocally. The grape that clusters upon it draws no laudatory verses from the minstrel. "John Barleycorn" finds no bard in these dreary days of equivocal fluids. It must have been something very superior to Bourbon whisky that inspired BURNS to sing:

> "The cock may craw, the day may daw,
> But aye we'll taste the barley-bree."

No man would be ridiculous enough, now-a-days, to break out with:

> "While Ceres most kindly refills my brown jug,
> With good ale I will make myself mellow:
> In my old wicker chair I will seat myself snug,
> Like a jolly and true happy fellow."

How could a singer, harassed with a suspicion of the deadly Indian berry in his drink, sing thus so confidently of making himself mellow on it? The malt-drinker of the period in which we live swallows his beer under protest only, and nobody now ever thinks of addressing the soporific fusion in song. Like the gallant, who fondly imagined that he was serenading the fair object of his affections, while, in reality, he was twanging his mandoline to the colored servant girl who peeped from the dim lattice, so with the singer who would now be absurd enough to lilt a complimentary strain to his tipple. He might troll forth his most dulcet notes in praise of the "regal purple stream," singing, as did the men of yore,—

> "When it sparkles, the eyes of my love I behold,
> Her smiles in the wine-cup eternally shine;
> The soul that drinks deeply shall never grow cold,
> For love ever dwells in a goblet of wine!"—

and be wasting his mellow phrases upon logwood or some other pernicious dye-stuff with which the imperial hue of the grape juice is simulated. Or, should he haply attune his throat to "Cruiskeen Lawn," or to some other rollicking Irish song in praise of whisky, practically he would be eulogizing creosote, or oil of vitriol, or anything else whatever in the combustion way short of nitro-glycerine. That pensive ditty, "I cannot sing the old song," might well be parodied now, with application to the table songs of the past, hardly an echo of which is to be heard in the "free-and-easies" to which the drinkers resort. I have before me, as I write, a book of the songs that are most popular in the various places of this kind, which have grown, of late years, to be "institutions" in New-York. In this *repertoire* there are but four drinking songs. The staple of it consists in such sentimental ditties as "Mother, I have heard sweet music;" and, "Her bright smile haunts me still," But, although Bacchus is no longer musical director of the free-and-easy, it is not therefore to be surmised that the libations poured out by his worshippers are less copious than formerly. Quite the reverse. The gentleman with the fluty voice, who mounts the platform beside the piano, and warbles, "Can I e'er forget the valley?" freshens his memories during the evening with unlimited potations of "Old Tom, hot," but he has no sentiment of commendation for that insidious beverage. The metal mugs of ale circulate as freely as ever, but there is a melancholy silence with regard to its qualities, and not a voice is there in the whole company to troll forth in manly confession, "I likes a drop of good beer, I does;" or, "Dear Tom, this brown jug that now foams with mild ale." These manly, if bibulous, effusions are superseded by such driveling manities as "Champagne Charley," and the morals of the community at large do not appear to be any the better for *that*.

In the Anacreontic songs of past generations love and liquor generally went merrily together, hand in hand. "Pretty Belle," by TOM DIBDIN, opens thus:

> "True to my love and a bottle, this throttle
> A pottle will merrily quaff."

That other TOM, known in epicurean philosophy by the surname of MOORE, must have had love and wine on the brain, simultaneously, all the while. He was an arrant little *gourmet* too, and some of his florid images take a very odd and ludicrous character from this fact. See the opening verse of his "Bard's Legacy," for example:

> "When in death I shall calm recline,
> O, bear my heart to my mistress dear;
> Tell her it lived upon smiles and wine
> Of the brightest hue while it lingered here.
> Bid her not shed one tear of sorrow
> To sully a heart so brilliant and light;
> But balmy drops of the red grape borrow,
> To bathe the relic from morn till night."

Here we have a flight of fancy quite culinary enough to carry away on its aspiring pinions to realms of bliss the least enthusiastic of professional gastronomes.

Whisky has been for many generations at once the solace and the bane of the sociable Irishman, and really wonderful for audacity of assertion and incongruity of statement are the drinking songs that rise to his teeming brain under the inspiration of his favorite stimulant, hot whisky punch. For better examples of this are to be found than that really quaint and pleasing old ditty, "The Jug o' Punch," the authorship of which I have not been able to trace:

> "As I was sitting in my room,
> One pleasant evening in the month of June,
> I heard a thrush singing in a bush,
> And the tune he sang was a jug o' punch;
> Tooraloo."

The statement in this stanza, regarding the convertibility of a tune and a jug of punch, is of a mystic and bewildering character, and to the practical Saxon mind it seems to require explanation. Possibly the bard confounded the thrush with the nightingale, for he informs us that it was evening when the wonderful bird-song fell upon his ear, and one of the most touching strains in the lilt of the nightingale is the monosyllable "jug," reiterated many times in a passionate *staccato*. Another stanza of the song runs thus:

> "The 'mortal gods drink nectar wine,
> And claret, too, is very fine;
> But I'd gave them all, just in a bunch,
> For one good pull at a jug o' punch;
> Tooraloo."

Ever faithful to his national beverage is the bard, as we see; and then the pathos with which he foreshadows in the last verse his final place of rest, and the simplicity of the arrangements he contemplates for marking appropriately the hallowed spot, have rarely been surpassed in song:

> "When I am dead, and in my grave,
> No costly tombstone I will have,
> I'll have a grave both wide and deep,
> With a jug o' punch at my head and feet:
> Tooraloo."

This famous old ditty has been sung to many different tunes, most of them of a gay or jingling character; but the air to which the words properly belong is a sweet and pathetic one, and the word "tooraloo," in the chorus, is repeated solemnly in four cadent bars, with a rest after each. Humor and pathos are extremes that ever meet; and the image of the singer's grave, with a steaming jug of punch at either end of it, is as likely to bring a tear as a smile from mellowed listeners, when the lines are sung by one who can enter into the feeling of his theme.

FOREIGN PICTURE DEALERS—OLD MASTERS.—Dishonest picture dealers are greatly assisted in their traffic by travelers' couriers, with whom, like all other European extortioners, they are in close league. Almost every traveler trusts his courier till he finds him out, and the confidence generally lasts till he has been pretty well bled. In the presence of his employer the courier inveighs severely against the dishonesty of the dealers, boasts of his ability to see through all their tricks, and declares that they hate the very sight of his face. He will then arrange privately with some dealer a nice little plot to lighten the rich American's pocket, and generally succeeds in it. The method is very simple. Suppose yourself some rich American, say in Paris or Florence, wanting to buy a few "old masters" for your bran-new picture gallery on Fifth-avenue. Your honest courier takes you to his confederate dealer, whom he pretends to hate, and shows you how quickly he knows a genuine from a spurious picture. Among a dozen pictures on the wall together, his unerring eye instantly detects the one that bears the token of the master's hand. Having impressed you with a sense of his immense knowledge and cleverness, he suddenly stops before a picture in an obscure corner, looks at it eagerly, and whispers in your ear that here is a prize—a Raphael, or a Rubens, or a Claude, according to your taste, a genuine specimen, worth any money you can get it for. At this moment the dealer happens to notice you, and remarks that that is not for sale, Prince —— having secured it for his magnificent gallery, into which original works only are admitted. But your wonderful courier, anxious for his own credit as well as for yours, suggests that "for once" the dealer might cheat a Prince, and, looking about, discovers a "copy" of the work so miraculously like the "original" that you can scarcely tell one from the other. After a long palaver the dealer at length gives in; you pay your money, see the picture packed up, under your own eye, and go home chuckling over the fact that you have got the better of a Prince and secured a great prize in art. Sometimes the dealer will try on another dodge, and set an exorbitant price on the picture you want to purchase. Your courier will then beat him down to what seem to you like reasonable terms, and you shudder to think what you might have had to pay but for your attendant's sharpness. The dealer would probably have been glad to take a tenth of the price you feel almost ashamed to pay for so valuable a picture!

This account is not at all overdrawn. I have seen this game played several times in Florence and other cities. Once, I remember, two Americans, who had each secured a rare Raphael at a Florentine dealer's, met at my rooms the same day, and one of them boasting of his acquisition, the cheat was discovered, and the rascally dealer was afterward compelled to take back both "originals." They have probably found their way, long before this, into American parlors, where they pass for genuine, and make people wonder how it was that the "old masters" ever became famous. For, in general, these spurious works are not bought on account of their beauty, but because they look old and venerable, and have been highly praised.

A few such experiences lead one to be very suspicious of "old masters," in whatever shape they come to market; but I venture to say there are three times as many pictures in America passing as genuine Raphaels as that artist ever painted. "Do you really think that an original picture by RUBENS?" I once asked a citizen of a western city, who had bought a "Descent from the Cross" for twenty dollars, frame included. "Original?" was the indignant response, "of course it's original; don't you see the label on the back of the frame?" I had no reply to this argument, and that Rubens is still to be seen in the gentleman's parlor, with the label on the frame to assert its genuineness against all critics.—*Galaxy for August.*

SCOTTISH SCENERY.—A little to the right are the Rapids, a place where the river passes between two rocks, so close together that an ordinary jumper might leap across; this is called Wallace's Leap, and supposed to have been the place where the hero jumped the river when compelled to seek refuge in the cave. The next point of view is from the Lover's Leap, 100 feet high, (there is always a lover's leap, and never less than 100 feet high—the higher the more loving the leap, of course.) The cliff opposite is 147 feet above the river's surface. And a turn or two up the path again brings us to the Enchanted Bower, a most attractive spot to single ladies with matrimonial inclinations. The small tree in the centre is a branch from a weeping oak, brought from the Holy Land by Sir JOHN CARMICHAEL, in 1708; and the story runs that any bachelor or spinster who will walk three times round this tree will be most certainly married within three years. The guides assure you it has never been known to fail; one young lady, who was not quite certain about the number of times she had gone round, for fear she might be wrong went three more turns, when so potent was the spell that she had six husbands before she died. A little above is St. Patrick's Well, where the water is so pure and cold that I recommend you to take a drink. A little further we reach a small gallery, and obtain our first view of the Upper Fall. Here only half the fall is seen; the second view is from the rock, about 100 feet high; and finally we gain the summit, where on the one hand we survey the beautiful cascades of Bonnington Linn, whilst on the other, calm and placid, we behold—

> Majestic Clutha! as a princess moving
> From the pavilion of her morning rest,
> To whom the Atlantic heaves with smiles approving,
> And folds his daughter to his ample breast.

It is impossible to describe the magnificence of this portion of the river. From every point of jutting rock a fresh picture presents itself, more charming than the last. Here a cascade of silvery water sprinkles down; there, close by, one of deep blue or golden hue plunges into the river below; whilst here and there you may descend the rocks quite safely and bathe your hands amidst the torrents. The scenery is positively enchanting; and looking downward, the river winds through deep rocky defiles, and glens abundant with luxuriant foliage.—*How to See Scotland for Five Guineas. By John Bradbury.*

EARTHQUAKES.—"There is," says HUMBOLDT, "no other outward manifestation of force known to us—the murderous inventions of our own race included—through which, in the brief period of a few seconds or minutes, a larger number of human beings have been destroyed than by earthquakes." Lightning and storm, war and plague, are but weak and inefficient agents of destruction in comparison with the earth's internal forces. And as earthquakes surpass all other phenomena as agents of sudden destruction, so the impression which they produce on those who for the first time experience their effects, is peculiarly and indescribably awful. Men of reputed courage speak of a feeling of "intolerable dread" produced by the shocks of an earthquake, "even when unaccompanied by subterranean noises." The impression is not that of simple fear, but a feeling of absolute pain. The reason seems for a while to have lost the power of separating real from imaginary causes of terror. The lower animals also are thrown into a state of terror and distress. "Swine and dogs," says HUMBOLDT, "are particularly affected by the phenomenon of earthquakes." And he adds that "the very crocodiles of the Orinoco, otherwise as dumb as our little lizards, leave the shaken bed of the stream and run bellowing into the woods." HUMBOLDT'S explanation of the peculiar sensations of alarm and awe produced by an earthquake upon those who for the first time experience the effects of the phenomenon, is in all probability the correct one. "The impression here is not," he says, "the consequence of the recollection of destructive catastrophes presented to our imagination by narratives of historical events; what seizes us so wonderfully is the disabuse of that innate faith in the fixity of the solid and sure-set foundations of the earth. From early childhood we are habituated to the contrast between the mobile element water, and the immobility of the soil on which we stand. All the evidences of our senses confirm this belief. But when suddenly the ground begins to rock beneath us, the feeling of an unknown mysterious power in nature coming into operation and shaking the solid globe arises in the mind. The illusion of the whole of our earlier life is annihilated in an instant."—*From "Earthquakes" in the Cornhill Magazine.*

A FALL.

From the London Spectator.

Leave him in peace (if Peace can rest
Unscathed by such a restless neighbor.)
We come but on an empty quest,
An empty labor.

Leave him at peace. No feebler light
Can pierce the shades that now surround him;
Yet where man weakly strains for sight
God may have found him.

Leave him at peace. Perchance alone
(Who knows?) a sudden flash may waken
Thoughts of some fair thing once his own
But now forsaken.

Ay, haply, fallen as he is,
Some higher hope he still may covet,
Gaze from the depths of his abyss
To heights above it;—

Miss the strong heart that prompted him
To many a prize of high endeavor,
Miss all the glances, then, but dim,
Nor lost forever;

And at his nobler will's demands
For wages worthier of earning,
Toil on, outstretching piteous hands,
Of speechless yearning,

Yet not to us. We may not lend,
Or he accept, our frail assistance;
But strive, upborne by one sole friend,
Through the drear distance.

He cannot reach his former seat,
Nor with this end will he have striven,
But to gain rest for weary feet,
And be forgiven.

A FESTIVAL AT BAHIA.

The road brought us to the hill of Nossa Señora do Bom Fin, which is surrounded by palms and watered by the spray of the sea. Our four horses dashed across the square in front of a church of brilliant whiteness in the rococo style, standing on a broad, handsome terrace, up to which was a wide flight of steps, and on which were some houses. In the square and round the church all were confusion, as though it were a fair day; black people in their gayest holiday attire were passing to and fro, and chattering noisily; carriages filled with well-dressed señoras and inquisitive citizens were endeavoring to steer a path through the human waves to the terrace near the church; glass cases filled with eatables, hovered above the heads of the crowd; little groups of people selling cachaca formed, as it were, islands in the sea of people; a wooden stage, similar to that erected in the Theatre-square for the Emperor, announced marvels for the coming afternoon. Our chariot was drawn safely by its four foaming steeds through the thronging crowd; we alighted and were borne along by the stream to the large building; we pressed through a side door as though passing the lock of a canal, and found ourselves in a long, cheerful, handsomely ornamented gallery; beautiful copper engravings in gilt frames were suspended against the walls, and the light which streamed in through the large windows danced on the sparkling lustres. Mirth and gayety pervaded the hall. Many young damsels were seated in rows by the wall; their dusky charms not concealed, but enhanced in kerchiefs of transparent light-colored gauze. In the most graceful and becoming attitudes, and amid incessant chattering, they were selling all kinds of relics, amulets, torches and eatables, partly from their baskets and partly from glass cases. To a good Catholic the whole of this proceeding could not but appear most blasphemous; for at this festival the blacks mingled heathen notions to a most improper extent with their ideas of pilgrimage. All went on merrily in the hall; the negro crowd pressed round the saleswomen, laughing and joking; the latter jested in return, behaved in a very coquettish manner, and ogled at the black clowns. The whole scene presented a wild oriental appearance, though mixed with a certain amount of civilization. That must have been a very similar scene in the Temple when our Lord took the scourge and for the first time destroyed the profane trafficking of his country people. To any one who could forget his righteous indignation, the picture would have been both cheerful and pleasing; and an artist might have found many beautiful studies from nature. We fought our way on, and reached a spacious apartment filled with rich ornaments, the furniture of which showed it to be a sacristy. A jovial, yellow-faced clergyman was leaning on a chest, with a chasuble and chalice close beside him, and was talking to some señoras in a lively and agreeable strain. It was indeed a most comfortable, pleasant sacristy. The stream of people again carried us on, driving us forward, and pressing us with ever-increasing force, into a spacious hall, from the ceiling of which various chandeliers were hanging, filled with lighted tapers; the walls were of white and gold and were adorned with gay pictures. An atmosphere of festivity seemed to pervade the place; a joyous expectation; as though nothing was wanting in this brilliant hall but the drums and fiddles for the dance. It was crammed with black, brown, yellow figures; with lovely women, sometimes complete giantesses, whose bare necks and beautifully-formed shoulders were ornamented with beads, coral, gold chains, and amulets. These women all had shrill voices, rendered mirthful by the influence of cachaca; and for festal trophies, they carried ornamented brooms. This was an excellent opportunity for studying dusky complexions and negro costume. The negroes were holding their saturnalia; slavery had ceased for the moment; and by the unrestrained movements and the wild merriment of both blacks and mulattoes, by their rich and picturesque attire, one could see that they were, for this day, perfectly happy. There were specimens of every size, every form of the negro race; from the matron, with her gilt ornaments, her almost portly figure and proud gait, to the graceful, joyous, gazelle-like maiden, scarce yet developed; from the white-headed, ape-like, good-tempered old negro, to the roguish chattering boy. All moved hither and thither in a confused mass. Here were two acquaintances greeting and kissing each other; there, two negro slaves from distant parts of the town were shaking hands; here a matron shouted "Good day," over the heads of those around her, to an approaching Amazon, there groups of people had collected and were chattering merrily over the events and love adventures of this happy day. Mirth and unrestrained happiness reigned everywhere: one could see that it was a long-looked-for festival, at which the negroes felt quite at home. The whole company were unanimous on one point, namely, the pleasure of keeping up a loud, unceasing chatter. We pushed forward into the hall in gay spirits, and likewise talking loudly. I was gazing here and there with curiosity, anxious to impress upon my mind as clearly as possible all the scenes of this black witches' Sabbath, when, at the farther end of the hall, my eye was attracted to a figure on a dais, who continually looked anxiously up and down in a book, then cast a glance around him, vanished, and reappeared again. I could not believe my eyes; I fixed them on him once more, and saw him in the same place. Suddenly a light flashed across my mind, and a thrill of horror succeeded. It was the yellow-complexioned priest, who was going through the ceremony of the mass (I cannot call it celebrating mass) as though he were giving an oration at this public festival. I could no longer doubt it; we were in the church, the large, mirthful dancing hall was a Brazilian temple of God, the chattering negroes were baptized Christians, were supposed to be Catholics, and were attending mass. The Brazilian priests maintain that it is necessary to lead the negroes into the paths of religion by these means, that they understand nothing higher, and can only be brought to the church by mirth and gayety, and when plied with cachaca. This is certainly a very convenient view of the question for slave-owners to take, for it stamps the negro as being half a beast, and gives a sort of sanction to slavery. We spent only the morning in the church; but in the afternoon, and especially toward evening, when the cachaca has raised hilarity to its height, every bond of pious reverence is said to be broken through, and a wild bacchanalia celebrated, in which vice remains victor of the day. The proper object of this festival is a pilgrimage of the women to this church in order that by washing the entrance on the terrace and the stone pavement, they may obtain the blessing of children; hence the ornamented broom that each woman brings with her, and the emptying of water, and careful sweeping which, to our amusement, we noticed everywhere among the crowd. Whether this washing and sweeping be of much avail, I do not know. In any case the miracle is not always worked, but appears to be confined to some isolated instances, for (to the despair of the slave oligarchy) the statistics show that the negro population diminishes considerably every year. The principal reasons probably are the ill-treatment of the slaves, their immorality, the necessity laid upon the expectant mother to continue her work as long as possible, and the

than carrying one load of stones from one spot to another, with no view beyond their removal. The life the poor man leads is terrible; he has two rooms in the hotel, and he lives in them entirely, never allowing them to be touched; they are a heap of dirt and rubbish; baskets, sheep-skins, tin pots, earthenware pans, and every conceivably useless article. He has no servant, and only allows one waiter in, who brings him his dinner; this, however, he is very particular in having good and properly sent up. His whims are all given in to, and he is watched as closely and carefully as he can be, but by no one except the hotel-keeper. It seems strange none belonging to him, not even a friend, can be found who would look after him, with some more tender feelings than mere duty prompts. In the Summer he will leave for perhaps a month or six weeks, but not longer; he returns again to the hotel and his miserable life. And yet this man had once a great intellect, and in years past had a turn for mechanism, which has not yet died out; only his inventions now are utterly incomprehensible, being articles of the queerest, quaintest form. Fortunately he is, so far as it goes, in good hands. Bossio is a kind-hearted man, and is sure to see that he is treated with respect and care by the servants.—*A Winter Tour in Spain.*

"THE STROLLING PLAYER."

From Young Folks for August.

Running away from mother,
  Bareheaded up the street,
Kicking the dust into yellow smoke
  With little roguish feet;

Tossing it over his clean white dress,
  Into his stocking-heels,
Choking the little wooden horse
  That trundles along on wheels;

Dreaming away with wide blue eyes,
  And speculating why
God won't give him the golden ball
  That drops in the quivering sky;

What's the use of that pretty pink cloud,
  Sailing away so high,
If you can't have a ride in it;
  And it's just no use to try!

If that woman grew with glasses on;
  If this house is papa's;
Why that nice red cow won't talk to him,
  Looking across the bars;

Into the neighbors' gates and doors!
  Under their cherry trees!
Into mischief and out again,
  Wherever he may please;

Wandering at last to the old church steps,
  Little horse and all;
Climbing up laboriously;—
  Too bad if he should fall!

Pushing in, with dimpled hands,
  The great door strong and tall,
Letting the sweet warm Summer light
  Slide down the shadowed wall;

Standing there in the solemn hush
  Of chancel, nave and dome;
Thinking it is prettier
  Than the sitting-room at home;

Standing still in the broken lights
  That shimmer through the place,
Mellowing down through painted glass
  Like rainbows on his face.

Not a bit afraid—ah, no, indeed!—
  Of the shadows vast and dim;
Quite at home! and sure it was made
  All on purpose for him!

* * * * * *

The old, old words come up to me,
  Spoken so long ago,
About the heavenly temple
  Where you and I would go,—

The beautiful, waiting temple,
  Which has no room for sin;
Something about a little child,
  And the way of entering in.

THE MISUSE OF WORDS.

From "Words and Their Uses," in the August Galaxy.

Awful.—It would seem superfluous to say to the readers of the *Galaxy* that *awful* is not a synonyme of *very*, were it not that the word is thus used by many people who should know better than to do so. The misuse is a Briticism; but it has been spreading rapidly here during the last few years. I have heard several educated English gentlemen speak in sober, unconscious good faith of "awfully nice women," "awfully pretty girls," and "awfully jolly people." That is awful which inspires or is inspired by awe; and in the line in the old metrical version of the Hundreth Psalm,

"Glad homage pay with awful mirth,"

TATE and BRADY did not mean that we were to be awfully jolly or very mirthful or gay in our worship. Observe here again how misuse debases a good and much needed word, and voids it of its meaning, by so much impoverishing the language.

Splendid suffers much as *awful* does, but chiefly from those whom our grandfathers were wont to call, in collective compliment, the fair. A man will call some radiant beauty a splendid woman; but one of any culture will rarely mar the well-deserved compliment of such an epithet by applying it to any inferior excellence. But with most women now-a-days everything that is satisfactory is splendid. A very charming one, to whose self the word might have been well applied, regarded a friend of mine with that look of personal injury with which women meet minor disappointments from the stronger sex, because he did not agree, *avec effusion*, that a hideous little dog lying in her lap was "perfectly splendid;" and once a bright, intelligent being in muslin at my side predicated perfect splendor of a slice of roast beef, which was rapidly disappearing before her, any dazzling qualities of which seemed to me to be due to her own sharp appetite.

Caption.—The affectation of fine, big-sounding words which have a flavor of classical learning has had few more laughable or absurd manifestations than the use of *caption*, in the sense, and in the rightful place, of *heading*. In our newspapers, even the best of them, it is too common. Thus the *World*, which in its leading columns has the enviable distinction of rarely sinning against common sense or English, a few days ago began a little article thus: "Under the caption of 'Extract of a letter from an Enlightened Republican,'" &c., &c. What the writer meant was—under the heading: what he said was, under the seizure, the act of taking. This monstrous blunder was first made by some person who knew that *captain* and *capital* expressed the idea of headship, but who was sufficiently ignorant to suppose that *caption*, from its similarity in sound to those words, had a kindred meaning. But *captain* and *capital* are from the Latin *caput*, a head; and *caption* is from *capio*, I seize, *captum*, seized. Language rarely suffers at the hands of simple ignorance; by which indeed it is often enriched and strengthened; but this absurd misuse of *caption* is an example of the way in which it is made mere empty sound, by the pretentious efforts of presuming half-knowledge. *Captivate*—a word closely connected with *caption*—once, indeed, its relative verb—is, on the other hand, an interesting example of the perfectly legitimate change, or limitation, which may be made by common consent in a word's meaning. *Captivate* means primarily to seize, to take captive; and, until within a few years, comparatively, it was used in that sense. But within the last two generations it has been so closely limited to the metaphorical expression of the act of charming by beauty of person and ensnaring by wiles and winning ways, that it seems very strange to read in one of WASHINGTON'S letters that "our citizens are frequently captivated by Algerine pirates."

Character, Reputation.—These words are not synonymes; but they are too generally used as such. How commonly do we hear it said that such and such a man "bore a very bad character in his vicinity," the speaker meaning that the man was of bad repute in his neighborhood. We know very little of each other's characters; but reputations are well known to us, except our own. *Character*, meaning first a figure or letter engraved, means secondarily those traits which are peculiar to any person or thing. Reputation is the result of character. Character is the sum of individual qualities: reputation, what is generally thought of character, as far as it is known. Character is like an inward and spiritual grace of which reputation is, or should be, the outward and visible sign. A man may have a good character and a bad reputation, or a bad character and a good reputation; although, to the credit of human nature, which, with all its weakness, is not ignoble, the latter is more common than the former.

Executed.—A vicious use of this word has become so common that, although it produces sheer nonsense, there is little hope of its reformation, except in case of that rare occurrence in the history of language, a vigorous and persistent effort on the part of the best speakers and writers and professional teachers toward the accomplishment of a special purpose. The perversion referred to is the use of executed to mean hanged, beheaded, put to death. Thus a well-known historian says of ANNE BOLEYN that "she was tried, found guilty and executed;" and in the newspapers we almost always read of the "execution" of a murderer. The writers declare the performance of an impossibility. A law may be executed; a sentence may be executed; and the execution of the law or of a sentence sometimes, although not once in a thousand times, results in the death of the person upon whom it is executed. The Coroner's jury which sits in the prison-yard upon the body of a felon who has been hanged, brings in its formal verdict, "Execution of the law." To execute (from *sequo*) is to follow from the end, and so to carry out, and to perform; and how is it possible that a human being can be executed? A plea of metaphorical or secondary use will not save the word in this sense; for the law or a sentence is as much executed when a condemned felon is imprisoned as when he is put to death. But who would think of saying that a man was executed because he was shut up in the State Prison? And even were it not so, how much simpler and more significant a use of language to say that a felon, or a victim of tyranny, had been hanged, beheaded, shot, or generally, put to death, than to say he was executed; of which use of this word there is no justification, and only the palliation afforded by custom and bad example.

Marry.—There has been not a little discussion as to the use of this word, chiefly in regard to public announcements of marriage. The mode of making the announcement is—Married, John Smith to Mary Jones. Some people being dissatisfied with this form, of late years we have seen in certain quarters—Married, John Smith *with* Mary Jones, and in others—John Smith *and* Mary Jones. I have no hesitation in saying that all of these forms are incorrect. We know, indeed, what is meant by any one of them; but the same is true of hundreds and thousands of erroneous uses of language. Properly speaking, a man is not married to a woman, or married with her; nor are a man and a woman married with each other. The woman is married to the man. It is her name that is lost in his, not his in hers; she becomes a member of his family, not he of hers; it is her life that is merged, or supposed to be merged, in his, not his in hers; she follows his fortunes, and takes his station, not he hers. And thus, manifestly, she has been attached to him by a legal bond, not he to her; except, indeed, as all attachment is necessarily mutual. But, nevertheless, we do not speak of tying a ship to a boat, but a boat to a ship. And as long, at least, as man is the larger, the stronger, the more individually important, as long as woman generally lives in her husband's house and bears his name—it is the woman who is married to the man. In speaking of the ceremony it is proper to say that he married her (*duxit in matrimoniam*) and not that she married him, but that she was married to him; and the proper form of announcement is—Married, Mary Jones to John Smith. The etymology of the word agrees entirely with the conditions of the act which it expresses. To marry is to give, or to be given, to a husband, *mari*.

Predicate—Should I express to my own satisfaction the feeling which the frequent misuse of this word by people who use it because they do not know its meaning excites in the bosoms of those who do, and who, therefore, use it rarely, I might provoke a smile from my readers, and I certainly should smile at myself. If there is any verbal offence which, more than another, justifies an open expression of contempt, it is when an honorable gentleman rises in his place and asks whether the honorable body of which he is a member "intends to predicate any action upon the statement of the honorable gentleman who has just sat down;" what he wishes to know being if they mean to take any steps about it or found any action upon it. Yet, perhaps such a man does not forfeit all the consideration due to a vertebrate animal. *Predicate* means primarily to speak before, and, hence, to bear witness, to affirm, to declare. So the Germans call their clergymen *predicants*, because they bear witness to and declare the Gospel. But in English, *predicate* is a technical word, used by grammarians to express that element of the sentence which affirms something of the subject, or, (as a noun,) that which is affirmed. And thus action may be predicated *of* a body or an individual; but action predicated *by* a body *upon* circumstances or statements is simple absurdity. Those for whom this distinction is too subtle had better confine themselves to plain English, and ask: What are you going to do about it?—language good enough for a Chief Justice or a Prime Minister.

Kinsman.—For this hearty English word, full of manhood and warm blood, elegant people have forced upon us two very vague, misty substitutes—*relation* and *connection*. By the use of the latter words in place of the former, nothing is gained and much is lost. Both of them are very general terms. Men have relations of various kinds; and connections are of still wider distribution. Even in regard to family and friends, it is impossible to give these words exactness of meaning; whereas a man's kin, his kinsmen, are only those of his own blood. His cousin is his kinsman, but his brother-in-law is not. Yet *relation* is made to express both connections, one of blood and the other of law. In losing *kinsman* we lose also his frank, sweet-lipped sister, *kinswoman*, and are obliged to give her place to that poor, mealy-mouthed, made-up Latin interloper, *female relation*.

CANDOR.—Candor consists in giving a fair and deliberate hearing to opinions, statements and arguments, and weighing fairly and honestly their tendency. It is, therefore, opposed to prejudice, blind attachment to preconceived opinions, and that narrow disputatious spirit which delights in captious criticism, and will hear nothing with calmness that is opposed to its own views; which distorts or misrepresents the sentiments of its opponents, ascribing them to unworthy motives, or deducing from them conclusions which they do not warrant. Candor, accordingly, may be considered as a compound of justice and the love of truth. It leads us to give due attention to the opinions and statements of others—in all cases to be chiefly solicitous to discover truth; and in statements of a mixed character, containing perhaps much error and fallacy, anxiously to discover and separate what is true. It has accordingly been remarked that a turn for acute disputation and minute and rigid criticism is often the characteristic of a contracted and prejudiced mind; and that the most enlarged understandings are always the most indulgent to the statements of others—their leading object being to discover truth.

PICTURES OF THE YEAR.—FAED is another popular favorite, who deals with humble folk, their cares and pleasures; and with great cleverness as a painter often unites true feeling, as in this year's picture of a rough father worn out by watching at the bed-side of his fever-stricken child. This is one of the most popular pictures of the year, because it goes to people's hearts. But better, because subtler, illustrations from this year's pictures of the mysterious charm which may be breathed into subjects of the humblest kind, are Mr. MASON'S "Evening Hymn" and Mr. F. WALKER'S "Vagrants." Am I right in saying that no one who has seen these pictures can forget them? Or should I confine the remark to those whose hearts and imaginations the pictures have reached; and are these a minority? I rather think that in truly and finely-imagined work, which I believe Mr. MASON'S and Mr. WALKER'S to be, there is a quality that appeals very widely, and finds an answer in all unsophisticated hearts—hearts that would be as astonished to find themselves credited with imagination, as Mr. JOURDAIN was to find he had been talking prose all his life. And I believe it is the quality which thus appeals in these pictures which makes so many people select them for preference from the pictures of the year. They speak to the heart, though in a less direct and less easily explicable way than Mr. FAED'S picture.—*Tom Taylor, in the Gentleman's Magazine for July.*

AFTER THE ALMA.—That which lay in sight of the troops when the fight of the Alma had ceased was new to the bulk of the soldiery, and, in one feature, new to all. In general, the warring armies of Europe have been followed by a hateful swarm, who make it their livelihood to hover upon the march of the regiments, alighting at last upon a field of battle, that they may rifle the dead and the wounded. And there comes, too, that other and yet fouler swarm which strips the dead of their clothing and accoutrements with so strange a swiftness that a field which was speckled and glittering, at the close of a battle, with the uniforms of prostrate soldiers, is changed of a sudden to a ghastly shamble, with little except maimed or dead horses, and the buff, naked corpses of men, to show where the battle has raged. But the breadth of the lands and the seas which divided this simple Crim-Tartara from the great seats of European vice, had hitherto defeated the baneful energy of those who come out to prey upon armies by selling strong drinks, and robbing the dead and the wounded. Armed and clothed as he stood, when receiving his death-wound he heard the last of the din of battle, so now the soldier lay. Many had been struck in such a manner that their limbs were suddenly stiffened, and this so fixedly, that, although their bodies fell to the ground, their hands and arms remained held in the very posture they chanced to be in at the moment of death. This was observed, for the most part, in instances of soldiers who had been on the point of firing at the moment when they were struck dead; for where this had happened, the man's hands being thrown forward and fixed in the attitude required for leveling a firelock, they of course stretched upward toward the heavens when the body fell back upon the ground. These upstretched arms of dead men were ghastly in the eyes of some; others thought they could envy the soldier, released at last from his toil, and encountering no moment of interval between hard fighting and death. In general, the undisturbed clothing of the stricken soldiers hid their wounds from a common observer; and it was only here and there—as where a man's head had been partly shot away, or where the skull had been entered by a cannon ball—that the ugliness of the havoc was obtruded upon the sight. For the most part, the wounded men lay silent. Now and then a man would gently ask for water, or would seek to know when it was likely that he would be moved and cared for; but, in general, the wounded were so little inclined to be craving after help or sympathy, that for dignity and composure they were almost the equals of the dead.—*The Invasion of the Crimea. By A. W. Kinglake.*

WHAT IS LOVE?—All polytheist religions place love among the divinities. Christians in a sort of way look upon it as God himself and his first essence—so at least we are told. But this said love is the most inexplicable of mysteries. "*Vous m'aimez, vous etes roi, et je pars,*" said OLYMPIA MANCINI to LOUIS XIV., when she left the Court by order of her uncle, Cardinal MAZARIN. "You love me, you are a god, and I suffer;" the poor human soul says this only too often. But wherefore? The key of this mystery is not to be found on earth; let us hope to find it in heaven. Mere intellect is an inexperienced and useless guide in such a labyrinth, and abandons us in the midst of darkness. Let us rather follow the dictates of the heart. Who could conceive with his intellect, or explain in words, that primeval love before which "there were no created beings?" One feels God, but he cannot be conceived or explained. One feels him to be an infinite love, and the motive power of the universe. One feels him to be a protection, a defence. One feels that he is good, and has prepared for us an eternal future, inexplicable and unfathomable to mortals, but full of happiness and rapture, of justice and equity, worthy, in a word, to be the work of God. Therefore let us take heart, and throw ourselves courageously into that vortex where so many generations have already disappeared. If perchance you were to say, "I do not feel this God of yours," I should answer, "I am very sorry, but in truth I know not how to help you." But this love—the love of God for his creature, and of the latter for its Maker—if it is the first, is not the only one. Here the problem becomes multiplied. What is love in the heart of man? Love of himself, of others, of ideas, of things? Which is true love, and which is false? Which is virtuous love, and which is sinful! Which is noble and generous, which is foul and abominable? &c. A hundred such questions might be asked. But everything is confused, indefinite and illegal; everything is struggle and contradiction in this vast realm of love; and even language is under its influence. What an inconceivable lack of expression! what indecision! In French, for instance, which appears to be the most perfect instrument of communication invented by man—in that language, the most precise, the neatest, and most logical in existence (I only speak a few, alas! still I think my assertion is true,)—nevertheless, in French there is only one word for the expression of love: "*J'aime Dieu, j'aime ma patrie, j'aime ma mère, j'aime ma maitresse, j'aime la science, j'aime le vaudeville,*" or "*j'aime les épinards au jus,*" but always "*j'aime.*" In Italy, as in England, we are not much better off; but still I can put spinage in one category, and my country or my family in another, and say, both in Italian and in English, "I like spinage," and "I love my country; "*Mi piacciono gli spinaci* and "*amo la patria.*" Can this want of precision, this poverty of language, be the result of pure chance, or is it rather a defect which necessarily governed the origin, the formation, and the crystallization of languages? Is it, then, an anomaly, an absence of logic, or, on the contrary, the application of its most exquisite sense? If the latter hypothesis be correct, language would possess one substantive, love, and one verb, to love, because love would be one, and its applications many, but hitherto badly understood and badly defined, whence the uncertainty and obscurity.—*Recollections of Massimo D'Azeglio. By Count Maffei.*

HOME HAPPINESS.—Notwithstanding our many faults, probably there is not a country in the world where the aggregate of social happiness is to be compared with ours; and all this grows out of the virtues of home life. A family is a nation in miniature. A nation is a large family; its social condition depends upon the homes that compose it. Imagine a neighborhood where home virtues reign in every house, both the parents persons of eminent piety and goodness, and the "children honor their father and their mother," and servants "show all good fidelity," what an air of blessedness would distinguish that place! If the fathers were like Abraham, fearing God themselves, and commanding their children and households after them; and the mothers had Sarah's eminent graces without even her venal frailties; if the sons were young men of exemplary virtue, like Joseph, or Samuel, or Daniel, or Timothy; and the daughters as the sisters at Bethany whom Jesus loved, it is impossible to estimate the degree of pure and exalted happiness which such a community would attain. And why may not we? Home happiness is not one of those accidental privileges which fall into the lap we know not how. It is a thing that can be explained, and sought, and cultivated; it springs from seeds that must be planted, and watched over; it is susceptible of injuries which can be guarded against; it is liable to evils, which, like hot and poisonous blasts, wither all home happiness to the root. It is immensely important to know what elements are essential to home happiness, and what things tend to cherish, injure and destroy it.—*The Quiver.*

QUEEN ELIZABETH.—In the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, is Queen ELIZABETH'S music-book, containing composition for the piano-forte or virginal of her time. The Queen is said to have been a skillful musician. Some pages of the book have been evidently often turned over, others but seldom looked at. The leaves that are soiled are those on which the simplest tunes are writton; the others contain the variations and more intricate passages. Although Her Majesty has the reputation of having been an accomplished performer on the virginal, this music-book proves that she was wont to skip the more irksome compositions, and indulge in the less laborious pastime of playing the tunes only. It is an easy way of acquiring the reputation of a pianist, to get together many of the most difficult pieces of THALBERG, LISZT, and others, and play only the melodies they arrange, avoiding the brilliant passages which are so difficult to master, and often so puzzling to listen to. I rather think Queen ELIZABETH did this with the music of the Liszts and Thalbergs of her day, judging from her music-book.—*Gentleman's Magazine—New Series.*

FRENCH CIVILIZATION.—A peculiar, sadly-dubious tincture of haste rests on this French civilization, and the heart of the spectator longs for the wild, poetic tribe of Bedouins. Everything has been erected hurriedly and temporarily; the shell has no kernel, and everywhere one perceives that experiments are being tried; the only well-executed works are the good roads, which may indeed, if judiciously employed, become the very arteries of life. But how much do not the French boast of these roads, in regard to which they place themselves by the side of the colonizing Romans? Yet the Romans were an iron race, and had not, like the French, champagne in their veins. In this respect, the English possess more of the Roman character; they colonize their acquired territories on fixed principles and build on a firm foundation. The Frenchman shows himself here as a brave conqueror; may he also prove himself one who preserves and improves! The German likewise is a good colonist; but only as one who earns a settlement by the sweat of his brow, not as a ruler, like the self-sufficing Briton.—*Recollections of My Life. By Maximilian I., Emperor of Mexico.*

STORKS.—The *Moniteur* contains some information concerning these interesting birds. The veneration with which they are regarded by the peasantry in most countries is not without some show of reason, for they are exceedingly useful. The stork generally inhabits those countries in which there is no lack of water; thus, Alsace, a flat country intersected with rivers and rivulets, is sure to see these guests return every spring to the favorite spots which their ancesters had for centuries past elected for their abode. This migratory bird passes the Winter in Egypt and Arabia, and in April and May returns to inhabit Germany, Poland, Hungary, and especially Holland, its country of predilection. It is chiefly useful as a great destroyer of snakes and reptiles of all kinds. In Alsace, the people are so anxious to make it comfortable that there is not a cottage but has an old wheel fixed horizontally on the top of its roof, or of a pole erected close by, in order to provide a suitable place for the storks to build their nests on.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Arrests in Spain—The Confederate Privateers—The Murder Mania—The Death of M. Viennet—Literary, Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 14. 1868.

Opinions are divided here respecting the motives of the arrests which have recently taken place in Spain. By some they are attributed to the discovery of a vast conspiracy, having for object the dethronement of the Queen and the substitution for her of her son, the Prince of the Austrias, under the regency of his uncle, the Duc de Montpensier. By others, who ridicule the idea of the existence of a plot, they are regarded simply as measures of precaution adopted by M. GONZALES BRAVO in view of the situation which he has himself created. If this latter hypothesis be correct, it presents the character of the Spanish Premier in a bolder light than even that of his military predecessors. A resort to extreme measures to avert doubtful dangers is always perilous. Under a despotism it is an aggravation of tyranny; under a constitutional government it is such a violation of right and principle that it must produce a violent reaction. It seems to me improbable that the present Ministry can long sustain itself against the elements which are combining for its overthrow. Its policy has placed it in a state of complete isolation, and the fidelity of the army is not to be depended upon in presence of the numerous military arrests which it has made of late. I should not be surprised if we were to hear of the return of PRIM to Catalonia within the next fortnight. So far is he from having lost the confidence of those who were ready to march under his orders, in August last, that he has received an invitation from them to place himself again at their head. He is certainly the only leader who is now available for an insurrectional movement which would have any chance of success.

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The sittings of the Chambers are fast drawing to a close. In the discussions of the appropriations for the different ministries, during the last few days, the opposition has availed itself of the opportunity of making several sharp attacks upon the internal policy of the Government. The Emperor leaves for Piombienes on the 19th.

THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.

The suit of the United States against Messrs. ARMAN, ERLINGER and others, for the recovery of money advanced by the Government of JEFF. DAVIS for the building of certain vessels which had not been delivered is drawing to a close. To-day the Tribunal is listening to the conclusions of the Advocate Imperial, M. CHEVNIER. The speech of M. BERRYER at the last sitting was a master-piece of forensic eloquence. I cannot refrain from quoting a few passages from it.

"The question of Confederate interests has been placed in presence of the great and magnificent question of the war of American independence. What—you would attempt to establish a parallel between those who break the social political and federal bond, and the colonies which suffered all the vexations of a foreign domination, who were not incorporated with England, but subjected to its fiscal laws, and who, seconded by us, bravely resolved to and did conquer their freedom. Ah, gentlemen, in this struggle of the United States against the Southern Confederation, I leave to others the eulogy of the insurrection which had for its object but one cause, which no one here would dare to sustain and avow—that of slavery. That was the sole aim of the rash chiefs who placed themselves at the head of the insurrection, and it is so true that in the attempt at a Constitution which they proclaimed in trying to form a Congress of the States of the South, the first article had for object to declare that slavery should be forever maintained in the Confederate States. That was the end proposed, and you have come here in the name of liberty and of liberal principles to defend it against, what? Against the effort made by the grand and noble American Confederation, that Confederation which, in France, we were bound to respect, and for which it was our duty to offer up prayers against the insurrection which tended to dissolve that Confederation, our work, to the birth of which France so gloriously contributed in the last years of her ancient monarchy, that Confederation which has constituted a great people, magnificent in the literal idea of their institutions, in the principles of right which prevail so austerely in all classes of society, and in all the elements that can render a nation immense and powerful. It grows daily greater, and gathers, to swell that growth, all who are suffering in other parts of the world, and who, in order to enjoy freedom, respect and happiness, hasten to become citizens of the United States. It is this work of federation that it was sought to destroy, and against which an effort was made to excite French sentiment when we are attached by so many ties by the souvenirs of its origin, and by the bonds of social and industrial interests to that nation which has become so great a maratime power, and which may some day become for France a necessary ally, the most powerful and the most ready, perhaps, to come to her aid."

THE MURDER MANIA.

The Swiss journals bring us the account of the arrest, at Geneva, of a young woman, a nurse, who is accused of poisoning eight persons without any assignable motive, except the pleasure derived from the sufferings of her victims. There is also under arrest at Berlin a man who is accused of having poisoned four wives for the purpose of enriching himself, it being his practice to marry women possessed of money with a view to thus dispose of them. Before the Court of Assize of the Seine, two women—a mother and daughter—are at present on trial on the charge of murdering the mistress of the young prisoner, and then robbing and setting fire to the house. The premeditation and coolness with which the crime was committed impart additional atrocity to the affair. But bad as are the circumstances of this case, they pale before those of the Limoges tragedy, as revealed in the confession of the accused. You may remember how that town was thrown into consternation by the discovery of the remains of some recently murdered person, which were found scattered about in different places. They turn out to have been those of a man named BLONDINEAU, whose wife has owned to having murdered him. Her story is that in consequence of a quarrel which took place between them at dinner, on Sunday, the 21st of June, her husband, who was under the influence of liquor, beat her severely and then fell on his bed and slept. As soon as night set in, profiting of his helpless state and fearing no interruption from without, she took a rope and passing it round his neck strangled him. Then with the same deliberate coolness she let the body slip from the bed on the floor, and taking a knife commenced cutting it to pieces. The first portions of it which she dissevered from the trunk she went and concealed in the *Avenue du Crucifix*. As soon as dawn set in she laid the body alongside the wall and concealed it by a screen. On the approach of night she resumed her horrible task, and on the Tuesday morning there were found at Congnac the entrails and an arm of the murdered man. The body now began to decompose and it became necessary for her to hasten her work. With a coolness and boldnes salmost without a parallel the murderess, taking portions of the body and wrapping them in a black cloth, which she carried under her arm, went in broad daylight to different places in the city and neighborhood, and there disembarrassed herself of them. There now only remained the head to be disposed of. This she had placed in the chimney, but, as the smell might betray her, after keeping it for nearly five days in the house, she went and placed it on a muck heap in the *Rue Encombe Vineuse*. Such are the details of this horrible crime. On Saturday last the magistrates visited the scene of the murder, a neatly painted and beautifully-kept house, ornamented with bright green window shutters and surrounded by flower beds and trim hedges—the very last place that would seem likely to be the theatre of such a tragedy. There the accused renewed her avowals. She then conducted the magistrates to the various places where she had deposited portions of the body, and she acquitted herself of this task with a calmness or rather a cynicism that surprised every one. She described the manner in which she had hacked the body to peices with an impassibility of features and a firmness and preciseness of language which made every one shudder. It seemed as if she was narrating the history of a crime committed by another, and not by herself. A rumor originated by her extraordinary *sangfroid* during the examination accounts for it by the statement that she had been once an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Such, however, is not the fact. If ever there was a case which would preclude all presumption of insanity this is one.

THE LATE M. VIENNET.

M. VIENNET, the Academician, was buried this morning. His was a singular career. Soldier, poet, dramatist and statesman, he enjoyed the privilege of raising himself to almost every kind of literary and political dignity, and at the same time, as he himself has confessed, of obtaining the highest degree of unpopularity. No public man has ever been more praised, more ridiculed, more loved by his friends, or more carricatured by his enemies. When he succeeded in defeating BENJAMIN CONSTANT in the contest for the vacant seat at the Academy, he was made the butt of the *petite Presse* of Paris. Attached to the Government of July, he let fall at the tribune the unfortunate expression, "Legality is killing us." For ten years the ridicule brought upon him by this phrase stuck to him, and to such an extent was the war against him carried that those who had not the advantage of knowing him could not help forming a grotesque idea of his character. One of the journals of this morning, in doing justice to his memory, very truly observes: "When the tempest of political passion passed by, there was seen in place of the ridiculous person thus pictured, a brave, original and frank-hearted man, much less attached to people in power than had been generally believed. There were in the life of M. VIENNET acts which commanded respect. A Lieutenant-Colonel at the time of the consulate, he voted against the Empire, and a full stop was put to his military career. Under the Restoration he was one of the poets of the opposition, and resisted all the propositions that were made to him to "break his lyre" (style of the day.) Created a Peer of France in the year 1840, it was he who wrote a few days after: "I was on my return from the country, and just as I decended from the Arpajon diligence I learned from my porter that I had been created a Peer of France. You may rest assured that I do not feel anything the prouder of it." This letter was published by the newspapers, and caused great annoyance to LOUIS PHILIPPE, who reproached M. VIENNET with it. "Sire," replied the latter, "I assure your Majesty that it was from my porter I just heard of my new dignity, and the King cannot alter the fact." One day at the Tueleries M. VIENNET was speaking of his family, which was of Spanish origin, and which claimed to be connected with the old Kings of Arragon. "So," interrupted M. VATOUT, "you are descended from the Kings of Arragon." "I am," replied M. VIENNET. "I thought you told us," replied M. VATOUT," that yon descended from the diligence of Arpajon." The King enjoyed the joke heartily. It revenged him for M. VIENNET'S affected contempt for the favor bestowed upon him.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Under the title of "Men and Things in Abyssinia," (*Hommes et Choses de l'Abyssinia,*) M. ARNAULD D'ABBADIE has just given to the world the narrative of his twelve years' residence in Upper Ethiopia, (between the years 1836 and 1862.) The events of the recent English expedition impart to this work an additional interest. The intellectual and physical characteristics of the Ethiopians are described by the French writer as far above the level of those of the European populations. The commonest people among them, he says, use a language incomparably more elevated than that of a great number of Frenchmen. There is nothing common-place about it. Their comparisons, borrowed generally from the contemplation of nature are elegant, just, and even profound. They preserve an air of just dignity in their actions as well as in their speech. Their external aspect offers a character of particular distinction. Their features are generally of the Caucasian type, but they frequently resemble that of the statues of the Pharaohs, sometimes that of the Arab, and sometimes that of the Copt. Among them are occasionally to be found the types of the Malabar Indian, Jewish physiognomies of the finest model, faces presenting in different degrees evidences of the mixture of negro blood, and again in the two Agaw Provinces a strange type with eyes raised toward the temples. They are of middle stature, the calf of the leg is a little high, the knees and the feet are turned inward, but their teeth are irreproachable. They are adroit and supple in their movements, their carriage is free and assured, and their bearing quiet. Their skin, which is of remarkable softness, offers specimens of all the various shades of color, from the light copper hue to that of the negro. The bronze Florentine tint is that of the majority. It is not rare to find men of great purity of features, and women of excelling beauty. They do not like the European complexion, which they say does not suit their climate.

The details regarding their costume are equally interesting. They usually wear nothing on their limbs. Notwithstanding the hardness of the ground they feel a sort of pride in not protecting their feet. They see in it an evidence of health and virility, and the sensibility of the sole of the foot appears to them to have relation to that of the stomach. The women of the upper class do not observe this fashion, and they preserve the delicacy of their feet in the leather slipper (*calceus*) which is to be seen figured on the Egyptian and Etruscan monuments. When they ride on their mules a slave carries their shoes, the stirrups not being adapted to their use. The men wear drawers made of some light stuff, generally calico. In some provinces this fits tight to the figures, and in others resembles the short petticoat, which is to be seen in the old Greek and Roman bas-reliefs. In addition to it, is worn a girdle, which is frequently from fifty to sixty yards in length. Using neither shirt nor tunic the arms and legs of the men are always bare, except when they wear the toga, for they use the old Roman garment, described by VARRO, consisting of three *plagula*, or breadths of white stuff, ornamented at the ends with a blue or scarlet border. With this they cover themselves from head to foot and drape themselves admirably. Like Agamemnon, they use it as signal, make hangings of it, even a carpet if required, receive on it the infant which just enters the world, have no other covering for thier sleep, and are enveloped in it for a shroud when they are carried to their graves. As among the Greeks and Romans, the toga is used by both sexes; the married couples who live in harmony alternately wear the same garment; those who are given to quarreling do not accept this fraternity of apparel as was the case with XANTIPPE, the wife of SOCRATES. The Apollo playing the lyre in the Museum of the Lenore and the statue of Polymnia, represent closely, says M. D'ABBADIE, an Ethiopian youth and an Ethiopian girl of good family.

I must not extend further my notice of this interesting work. I have no doubt that your readers will be made more fully acquainted with it through the medium of a translation.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

The second volume of LEON ESCUDIER'S *Souvenirs* have just made its appearance. The first was confined to a review of the merits of the various composers who, for the last half century, have occupied the attention of the musical world. The new volume is devoted ostensibly to the *virtuosi*, but embraces a great variety of subjects. It opens with an introduction divided into three chapters, under the following heads: 1. Musical execution; 2. Instrumental music; 3. Symphony. This is followed by biographical notices diversified by numerous anecdotes on the leading instrumentalists of the present century—Chopin, Paganinni, Vivier, Gottschalk, Felix Gudefroid, Vieuxtemps, Bottesini, Henry Herz, &c. A fantastic and humorous chapter is then devoted to those parias, or rather parasites of art who have received the title of "Virtuosi of the streets." Toward the close of the volume the reader is introduced to the *Musee Dantan*, that curious and amusing collection of casts to which the great musical celebrities of our time have contributed so many capital caricatures. The third and fourth volumes are in the press, and will be published in the course of the Winter. The third will be devoted to the singers, male and female, who have acquired some reputation in the course of the present century, and the fourth will embrace the personal reminiscences and correspondence of the author, who for the last thirty years has been so closely identified with musical art and its professors.

The new treaty agreed upon between the *Commission des Auteurs et Compositeurs Dramatiques* and the Opera Comique, contains some provisions which will be interesting to musicians at your side. The society is to touch twelve per cent. on the gross receipts before the tax for the poor is deducted, and the Opera Comique engages itself to play yearly twelve new works, three of which are to be in one act. The most important clause, however, is that which provides that pieces which have fallen within the public domain should receive twelve per cent. precisely as if they were new ones. The new treaty is to be put in force from the first of next month. It annuls the previous treaty which had still eighteen months to run.

A new musical and theatrical journal, with which the name of ALEXANDRE DUMAS is associated, has just been started here. It is called *Le Theatre Journal*. It proclaims its entire independence of schools and cliques. In Turin the first number of a similar journal, *Il Nuovo Pirata*, made its appearance last week.

Among the nominations and promotions in the recently-created Order of the Crown of Italy I find the names of the following musicians: Officer—THOMASO SALVINI. Chevaliers—ANTONIO BAZZINI, (the celebrated violinist,) CESAR ROSSI and LOUIS MONTI.

M. BAGIER is in treaty with WAGNER for the production of Lohengrin in Paris next Winter. HANS BULOW is to direct the orchestra.

HINDOSTAN.

The Great Religious Festivals—Origin of Asiatic Cholera—How it is Disseminated.

Dr. JOHN C. PETERS, of this City, has published a little pamphlet on "The origin of Cholera in Hindostan and its Conveyance to Europe." The author, having undertaken his task solely in the interest of science, has made his work as brief as possible; yet the few pages before us bear evidence of extended research and study. Books of travel and medical authorities without stint must have been faithfully searched to enable the author to present so plain and connected a history of the routes over which this great epidemic has at various times sought an outlet from the place where it had its origin. There are some exceedingly interesting facts stated in regard to the habits of the people of Hindostan and their influence upon this dread scourge.

The junction of two rivers, or the place where a river empties into the sea, are spots held in great veneration by the Hindoos. The numerous mouths of the Ganges and the Burmapootra, and the junctions of branches of these two rivers, and the islands formed by the division of the latter into the Megua and Hattia Rivers, are the holiest of all holy spots in the eyes of all Hindoo true believers. A short distance above Calcutta, at the junction of the Ganges and the Jellinghy Rivers, there rises from the bosom of the former the remarkable Mountain of Junghera, which is visited annually by tens of thousands of pilgrims, who believe that to look upon these rivers and this mountain is to secure a happy release from all the cares and troubles of this life. In this vicinity, too, is the town of Gaya, the supposed birthplace of Buddha, the scene also of Vishnu's incarnations, whither the feet of wearied pilgrims tend. Just below Calcutta, at the mouth of the Hooghly River, is Sangar Island, which at particular times of the year is literally crowded with pilgrims, assembled there from all parts of India to bathe and offer sacrifices.

These holy places are all located in the low, marshy lands formed by the delta of the rivers named, lying upon the Bay of Bengal. This region is known as the Sunderbunds. For hundreds of miles this country is one vast swamp, intersected by numerous lagoons, from which fetid exalations from decomposing animal and vegetable substances rise like clouds and hang over the land. So dense is this noxious vapor that the sun appears as if looked at through a fog, and the hot, foul air seems to clog one's lungs. It is compared to the atmosphere of a hot-house which has been long closed, but even more oppressive and unhealthy.

Into this sacred but unhealthy locality the Hindoos pour by the tens of thousands in the Spring of every year, at the season of their religious festivals. But once in twelve years occurs their great religious revival, at which time the gathering of the faithful at these holy places embraces Hindoos of all ages—the lame, the halt and the blind, as well as the strong and vigorous, ranging from one and a half to two millions in number. Their mode of living in this sickly morass on these occasions is filthy beyond description, and here and at these times is bred the true Asiatic cholera. From here, as the pilgrims return sick and dying to their homes, it is disseminated throughout the world. In 1817, at the time of the great epidemic, the disease originated thus in the Sunderbunds, during one of the twelve-year revivals, and immediately spread to Allahabad, a short distance inland, where the Jumna forms a junction with the Ganges. This city is esteemed holy by all castes of Hindoos, who flock to the place in crowds to bathe in the united streams of these two sacred rivers. The cholera found here an immense gathering, ripe for its ravages. From here it followed up the two great rivers named, and also took a third route, the great highway to Hurdwar. This place is also a great nursery for cholera, being on the great commercial highway. From here it advanced by easy stages to Peshawur and Attock, places situated at the only break in the Himalaya Mountains for a thousand miles. Through this mountain pass issues all the trade of Russia, Persia, Independent Tartary, Cabul and Affghanistan with Hindostan, and gives employment to 8,000 men, 10,000 oxen and 30,000 camels. From this point the disease took different roads, and by direct routes of travel soon reached Constantinople and Vienna on the one, and Moscow, St. Petersburg and London by the other.

Here occurred the most notable instance on record of what cleanliness and foresight will do to keep out an epidemic. The little Moravian town of Sarepta, in Russia, lay directly in the path of the disease, yet owing to the precautions taken by its inhabitants, not a death occurred within its limits. Five epidemics of cholera have passed by it, and none has ever entered its streets. In 1830 over 41,000 Cossacks died in its immediate vicinity, yet Sarepta was spared, owing to the rigorous measures adopted to secure and preserve a state of cleanliness.

At this time—1817—when the cholera broke out with such fierceness in the Sunderbunds, the Marquis of Hastings, with 90,000 men, was fighting the Mahrattas in the adjoining district of Bundlecund. Ten thousand natives had died in the City of Allahabad alone, when the epidemic broke out in the army. The native troops, thinking their safety lay in flight, deserted by hundreds, leaving the trains without drivers, but succumbed to the disease in their flight till the roads were lined with their dead bodies. The baggage-wagons and ammunition-carts were converted into ambulances; but so rapidly were the soldiers stricken down, the greater part were left behind to die unattended. Hundreds dropped by the roadside during each day's advance; and the places of encampment and the line of march presented the appearance of a battle-field and the track of an army retreating under every circumstance of defeat and discomfiture. Upward of 9,000 men died in two weeks. A force sent up from Bombay to coöperate with the other troops found itself suddenly in the line of the epidemic, and on the first day of its appearance seventy persons were attacked and twenty died. By these troops the disease was carried to Bombay, thence up the Red Sea to Cairo and Alexandria on the Mediterranean. These routes have been traveled by the fearful scourge on several occasions with but little variation. Originating, as the true Asiatic cholera always does, in the morasses formed by the mouths of the Ganges and the Burmahpootra Rivers, it is not wafted over the tops of the Himalaya Mountains, but stalks stealthily along with the pilgrims and traders through the passes of the mountains, and follows the regular routes adopted by commerce. The line of caravan travel from Attock to Cabul is sometimes so thickly strewn with corpses that the camels tread upon them. The bodies of the rich are partially embalmed and brought to their homes upon the backs of their camels, but the poor are left unburied by the wayside. A hundred camels of a single caravan have been seen thus loaded with the wealthy dead.

Mecca, in Arabia, is also a great centre for the dissemination of cholera. Mecca, the birthplace of MOHAMMED, is the end of the pilgrimage of all Mohammedans. Here they congregate in immense numbers annually to pray and offer up sacrifices in the temple. Jedda is the port of Mecca, and all the pilgrims who come by water land there; its streets are crowded with Turks, Egyptians, Arabs, Persians, Affghans, Algerines, people from Tunis and Tripoli, Hindoos, Nubians, Abyssinians and negroes of every shade. Crowds of poor Hindoos litter the streets like dogs; they have performed their pilgrimage to Mecca but are destitute of means to return home. The English Consul is often obliged to give 6,000 free passages on merchant vessels which sail for Bombay every Autumn; yet hundreds and thousands of families live in the streets until they can obtain passages; although small brigs of only 200 tons have carried as many as 270 persons.

In 1829 the Hindoos from India brought the cholera into this vast assemblage, and 60,000 pilgrims died of it, including many persons of distinction. The disease followed the pilgrims on their return to their homes up and down the Red Sea, and from Cairo and Alexandria was sent out to the world. But even from here the pilgrims have been the principal medium through which it has been disseminated. At the proper season nearly all the steamships on the Mediterranean are engaged in carrying pilgrims to Alexandria from Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Malta, Turkey, Southern Russia and Asia Minor, to participate in the festivities of the *Kurban Bairam* at Mecca.

A gentleman who chanced to be a passenger on board of one of these steamers thus describes the pilgrims and their treatment:

"Crowds of the dusky tents of the Hadji or pilgrims, were seen upon the beach. The next day, from dawn to sunset, large boat-loads were poured on board, with their bags of millet, cracked wheat, little cooking stoves, charcoal, and their water-bags, to the number of 2,000 persons. The night came on boisterously; the skies poured down torrents of rain; the burdened vessel plunged among the waves, shipping many heavy seas, till all were drenched and soaked, and their provisions damaged. Above the howlings of the storm arose the piteous cries of the pilgrims, as the great seas broke over them.

It is a point of religion for these pilgrims to carry no change of raiment with them, and added to the filth of their wet and unchanged garments, there was soon added the ordure of 2,000 men, women, and children kept closely packed together on deck for a fortnight, with nothing provided for their relief, but an extemporized stage of planks projecting from the vessel's side, upon which few landsmen could venture, even in moderately calm weather. The constant wash of the rain and sea alone carried away much of the filth, which, otherwise, would have been unbearable. Small-pox broke out, and several deaths occurred before arrival at Malta, but passengers and sailors combined to deceive the Captain, from fear that he would report it and have his ship quarantined. The deaths are comparatively few on the voyage out, but on the return passage, when all are exhausted and worn out, as many as one-third have been known to die. Then their companions push them into the sea the moment they cease to breath, if they can do so unobserved; or else cover over their bodies and sit upon them like bags, until a convenient opportunity occurs.

Every evening, when the weather permitted, prayers were said, and short passages from the Koran recited. First, the pilgrims stood unshod, bowing together, then dropping upon their knees, pressed their foreheads upon the deck in such lowly attitudes that it was difficult to resist the impression that every creature of them was not reverently humbling himself in the dust before his Creator. Finally, one evening, when the sun was set, every face was found intently turned in one direction, and the heavens were searched by keenly peering eyes; soon, a slight thread like arc of faintest silvery light marked the appearance of the new moon, with the arrival of which the 'Kurban Bairam' or feast of sacrifices, begins. Shouts, clapping of hands, and the gleaming brightness of every eye announced that all had seen the sight, which marks the anniversary of the time when Abraham attempted to offer up Isaac, or, as the Mohammedans believe, his first-born, Ishmael, their great progenitor; and when a ram was miraculously supplied and sacrificed in his stead. It is the commemoration of this event which draws such crowds to Mecca every year; and notably, every twelfth year. For at Mecca is situated the well Zem Zem, which Hagar and Ishmael found when fainting with thirst in the wilderness, and thus saved the lives of the founders of the Arab and Mohammedan races. Abraham, it is also claimed, paid annual visits to Hagar at Mecca, on this anniversary, up to the time of her death, notwithstanding the reluctance and jealousy of Sarah."

These pilgrims, returning home, carry with them the cholera brought to Mecca by the Hindoos from the Sunderbunds, and readily contaminate the great commercial routes of the world. That cholera follows these lines is a fact most clearly established. The London *Lancet*, speaking on this subject, says:

"There never was, perhaps, a more forcible illustration of the doctrine that cholera travels along the lines of human intercourse than that supplied by recent occurrences in April, May and June, 1867, at Hurdwar. One of those well-known great native gatherings took place; cholera appeared; the vast assemblage broke up; the people dispersed toward their homes, and spread the disease along the whole line of their route. From Hurdwar, as a centre, did the disorder radiate outward in the diverging lines taken by these natives."

Dr. PETERS, by his pamphlet, shows that there are only three great routes by which the cholera is conveyed from Hindostan to Europe and this country. The first of these is through the northwestern part of Hindostan to Central Asia and Russia. The second is up the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean, Black and Caspian Seas. The third is up the Red Sea to Suez and Alexandria, and thence through the Mediterranean Sea to the south of Europe and north of Africa. Accompanying the pamphlet is a carefully prepared map of these several routes, showing the advance of the disease as it crept slowly along from town to town, and from one country to another.

What They Eat in Sitka.

A letter from Sitka, Alaska, to the San Francisco *Alta California* says:

"The Indians have a market here; they furnish any quantity of fish and game, charging a fair price for it. It might be interesting to some of your readers to know something about the prices, as well as the article offered, so I will give you a list: Deer, from \$3 to \$4; grouse, 25 cents each; ducks, 25 each; wild geese, 75 cents to \$1; snipe, 50 cents a dozen; clams, 25 cents a basket; halibut, as much as you can carry for 75 cents; cod, 50 cents for a big fish; salmon, during the season, from 10 to 25 cents each. The smoked articles they offer I am not familiar with, nor do I care about becoming so, as well as some that are not smoked. Fish eggs I have never inquired the price of. You may feel disposed to laugh about fish eggs, but there are plenty of them for sale. The Indians collect them by cutting branches from the pine trees and sinking them in the water where the fish come to deposit their spawn. After allowing them to remain there for some time they become covered with fish eggs. They are then taken out of the water, carried to their huts and made into a paste—'caviare'—with other ingredients. Since the herring commenced running the Indians have been luxuriating. It is an everyday occurrence to see the delicate little squaws with a large twig covered with fish eggs nibbling them off with great gusto as they pass along the streets.

Our present population may be considered a floating one; the Russians are soon to be floated off to the mouth of the Amoor River, and the new comers are very unsettled—not having had much experience in frontier life, can form but a poor idea of what constitutes a pioneer, or what kind of an animal he is. Ours are mostly made up of a parcel of men, who came up here in the employ of the Government at the rate of \$100 per head, to perform certain duties, such as driving mules, &c., but becoming recreant to their promises have built shanties and gone into the liquor business, eating houses, &c. All our improvements in the way of new buildings, with but one or two exceptions, are of this class, and seem to be well patronized. There is one first-class billiard saloon, with bar attached, and one or two very good restaurants. There are three stores besides the sutler's, with very good stocks of goods, and seem to be well patronized. We have a lager-beer brewery, which I think is flourishing, and two or three apple stands, attended by men large enough to 'buck a bull off a bridge,' probably disappointed prospectors, possibly pioneers."

Murder in a Fit of Sudden Anger in Maine.

A sad tragedy occurred in Franklin, Hancock County, Me., last Monday. JOHN PAUL GORDON is a trader in that town, and EMERSON URAN was a farmer, who was employed by GORDON to haul goods. On the day mentioned GORDON approached URAN, who was sitting upon a pile of railroad ties, and told him he wished him to haul some goods to his store. URAN replied that he was sick and couldn't work. GORDON repeated his demand and struck him pleasantly with a coat which he had in his hand. The man repeated that he was sick, and put up his goad stick which he had in his hand, apparently to keep him off, but without the intention of injuring him. He, however, happened unfortunately to touch him, which so angered GORDON that, going to a wood pile, he seized a stick of wood and struck at URAN; the latter put up his hand and warded off the blow, receiving a severe bruise upon his hand, when GORDON struck him a second blow, this time crushing in his skull and inflicting so severe an injury that URAN died during the following evening. Both men were of good standing in the community, and no ill-feeling had ever existed between them. It was evidently a sad case of yielding to an ungoverned temper. There were five or six men near by, but they did not suspect any serious trouble till it was too late. When GORDON took the stick they stepped forward to interfere, but before they had time to prevent it, he had struck the fatal blow.

Resuscitation of an Infant Apparently Drowned.

From the Newburg Journal, July 29.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. GEO. MIDDLETON, No. 199 North Water-street, while engaged in doing her "week's washing," had occasion to quit her work, and went out, leaving her child—an infant twelve months old—alone in the room. During her absence of about ten minutes, the child climbed over the edge of the tub, which was a large one and nearly full, and fell into the water. When she returned, the first indication she had that anything had gone wrong in her absence was seeing the child's apron floating on the surface of the water. On taking the child out, she found out that she was cold and motionless, and apparently dead. Help was immediately summoned, and for three long hours everything was done that could be done to resuscitate the child. It was rolled and rubbed, its lungs were inflated, and restoratives administered. At length, to the unspeakable joy of its parents, the little one began to manifest signs of returning life, and the means of restoration being continued, it finally recovered consciousness, and its parents received it as one brought back from the dead. We learn to-day that the child is doing well, though still very pale and suffering somewhat from its long-continued submersion.

WOODEN RAILWAYS IN CANADA.—We are glad to see that the articles on the subject of Wooden Railways, which we recently produced in these columns, have already borne fruit. Mr. HEMMING, M. P. P. for Arthabaska, is at the head of a scheme to construct a road from that flourishing little town to Upton, in the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, while it appears very probable that the long-projected road from Three Rivers to the Piles on the St. Maurice, will ere long be constructed. The farmers on the North Shore in the vicinity have a deep interest in this cheap railway question, and if they were wise in their generation, would soon force the question upon the consideration of their County Councils.—*Montreal Gazette, July 27.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourned yesterday morning, after a session of thirteen weeks. During the session about one hundred bills or public acts have been passed, most of them of an unimportant character, and as many more resolutions of a private nature. The most important act, perhaps, to the public generally, is that abolishing the Rate bill. The bill to prevent frauds at elections is also of much importance. Thirteen convicts have been released from State Prison, eleemosynary institutions have received liberal donations, and a United States Senator and a Judge have been elected.

A sad accident occurred at the depot in New-Orleans on Sunday last. Mr. GEORGE F. KNIGHT was about starting with his wife and children for Lake Pontchartrain, when his wife was instantly killed by falling between the platform and the cars, in endeavoring to get aboard after the train had started. She was dragged some distance, and Mr. KNIGHT, in endeavoring to rescue her, barely escaped with his life, one of his legs being crushed.

The wreckers at work upon the steamer *Morning Star*, sunk by collision in Lake Erie, succeeded in raising her to the surface Wednesday afternoon. The hull was found to be in good condition, with the exception of about ten feet of the bow, which was knocked off in the collision.

In the will of DAVIS PEARSON, late of Philadelphia, are the following bequests: To St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in that city, to aid in the construction of a new church edifice, 300 shares of the Honey Brook Coal Company's stock, the par value of which is $15,000, provided the church shall raise a like amount for this purpose; and to the Pennsylvania Lutheran College at Gettysburg, 400 shares of stock of the same Company—par value $20,000—to found a Professorship to be named after the testator.

The will of MARY ANN HASTINGS, of Framingham, Mass., late of Boston, disposes of an estate amounting to $50,000, and makes the following public bequests: To the Temporary Home for the Destitute, No. 24 Kneeland-street, Boston, $500; to the Warren-street Chapel Association, Boston, for the benefit of children, $500; to the Unitarian Society in Warwick, Mass., two shares of the State National Bank, Boston, to be held by the deacons of the Church, and the proceeds devoted to the better support of the pastor; to the Meadville Theological School, $1,000; to the Washingtonian Home, of Boston, $1,000; to the New-England Branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission, $1 000.

Complaints are being made in different sections of Iowa of severe drougth.

W. H. ROGERS and JAMES WALKER, and the latter's mother and sister, were arrested at Richmond, Ind., on Thursday, on the charge of counterfeiting. The officers captured their press, plates, dies, &c.

DANIEL SHUTT, who had a hearing in New-Lisbon, Ohio, for poisoning his wife, and was committed, in default of $10,000 bail, had a reëxamination on Thursday before S. J. FORESTONE, Probate Judge of the county. There not being sufficient evidence to recommit him to appear at the next term of the Court for trial, he was discharged.

An English sculptor, named Mr. MARSHALL WOOD, is expected to arrive in Toronto, at an early date, with a model of a statue of the Queen, which is to be executed in bronze and placed in the Place d'Armes. The figure will be of full life size, with Her Majesty standing in full royal robes, the crown on her head and sceptre in her hand.

The boy, MAX KLINGLER, who has been on trial in St. Louis for the murder of his uncle, HENRY WEIDER, in that city, on the 25th of November last, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. On being asked, when he was led from the courtroom, why he killed his uncle, he replied, "I thought I was in a free country, where people do as they please."

A woman, named MARY SCHWINDLER, was arrested in Rochester, on Thursday, on the charge of cruelly burning the hands and arms of a little girl, seven or eight years of age, whom she had adopted. It is alleged that, under the mistaken impression that the child had committed a petty theft, she held her hands over a stove until they were terribly burned. It does not appear to have been a case of malice, but of sadly mistaken judgment.

Accounts from Ellicott's Mills, Md., represent great distress among the sufferers by the recent flood there. Matters in the Baltimore flooded district are more cheerful, and the suffering poor are being much relieved.

St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON at its commencement on Wednesday.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Esq., who has accepted the position of Superintendent of the several railroad lines between New-York and Washington, has resigned his office of Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of Maryland.

The State election in Kentucky takes place to-morrow—Monday. Tennessee holds its State election on the 13th inst.

Prof. HUBERT P. LEFEBVRE died in Montgomery, Ala., on Sunday, 26th ult. He has been for several years a prominent teacher in Alabama. He went thither from Richmond, Va., where for several years before the war he had been at the head of one of the most flourishing and best known institutions in the South.

ELIZABETH VAN SLYKE, of Cuba, Alleghany County, recently sued DANIEL MAHONY, of the same town, for breach of promise of marriage. ELIZABETH said DANIEL had given her a ring which had on it "two hearts," and a pencil-case, and had loved her generally until they had plighted their troth. DANIEL said his intentions were not matrimonial. The sedate jury awarded her $49, lawful currency, as full compensation for her lacerated feelings.

Miss FANNY BROWN, a middle-aged maiden lady, of Newburg, died suddenly last Sunday morning, while in church in Hamptonburgh, it was supposed, from heart disease.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers by the recent flood in Baltimore, now reaches $65,000. Of this amount $50,000 were appropriated by the City Council, $3,600 were collected by the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and $2,300 appropriated by Jediah Lodge Benai B'rith; $1,500 have been donated by BENJ. F. ULLMAN, $1,000 by GEO. W. CHILDS, and $1,000 by the Baltimore Schutzenfest Society.

Rev. WILLIAM M. BARBER, of South Danvers, Mass., has been elected by the Trustees of the Bangor, Me., Theological Seminary, Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, to take the place made vacant by the death of Prof. SHEPARD.

Ex-Gov. COX, of Ohio, has informed the President that he could not accept an appointment as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, his business matters being in such a condition as to prevent him from accepting any public office at the present time.

By order of the Secretary of War there is to be established a "Military Camp of Instruction" at Lincoln Barracks, in Washington, where will be congregated not only the troops now in and around that city, but other troops belonging to the different arms of the service. Dupont's Battery, Fifth Artillery, which is generally considered the star battery in the service, has been ordered to Washington, and is expected to arrive about the 1st of September. The encampment will be under the command of Gen. EMORY, at least for the present.

Two ladies on the steamer *Granite State*, of the Hartford line, from this City, on Wednesday night, were awakened by the flapping of the curtain at the window of their state-room, and one of them rising to shut the blind, found that the room had been entered through the window, and robbed of a bonnet, a plate of oranges, and a carpet-bag containing some jewelry and a porte-monnaie. The door of an adjoining state-room, occupied by a lady alone, was several times tried with false keys, but not opened.

The Boston Yacht Club left upon its annual cruise yesterday. The following are the yachts composing the squadron: Schooner *Nettie*, Commodore D. H. FOLEY; schooner *Juniata*, Vice-Commodore THOMAS MANNING; sloop *Pilgrim*, Capt. LATHROP; sloop *Columbia*, Capt. RUSS; sloop *Violet*, Capt. DENTON; sloop *Mist*, Capt. PITMAN; sloop *Fanchon*, Capt. STONE; schooner *Mercury*, Capt. GREER; schooner *Madcap*, Capt. JACKSON; schooner *Curlew*, Capt. BAIRD. The squadron will visit Portland and other Eastern ports. They will be absent about two weeks.

Judge CARDOZO has rendered a decision against the City in the suit against Ex-Mayor WOOD, by which it is declared that Mr. WOOD is entitled to recover the rent that was due at the time of the commencement of the action, with interest and costs.

Marshal TAPPAN reports the following licenses issued during the week: Coaches, 6; expresses, 10; public carts, 11; drivers, 25; dog carts, 1; venders, 9; gunpowder, 8; junk dealers, 5; dirt carts, 6; stages, 29. Total, 110. Fines collected, $10. Total collected, $792 25.

PATRICK CARROLL, who was injured in an affray with OTIS CLAPP, on the 25th ult., at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. A Coroner's inquest was held, and resulted in the discharge of the prisoner, CLAPP.

In the case of MARY KEARNEY, an aged woman, who was run over Tuesday at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets by car No. 40 of the Second-avenue line, Coroner SCHIRMER's jury yesterday rendered a verdict censuring the driver, THOMAS PELL. The latter is held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

A woman named MARY ANN BARDWELL has been arrested in this City charged with attempting to poison a girl 15 years old, named HATTIE BALL, on board of a canal-boat lying near Pier No. 8 East River.

Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War, arrived in this City yesterday, and is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The steamship *Hermann*, from Bremen, July 18, and Queenstown July 21, arrived at this port yesterday.

Purser F. W. ELY, of the Savannah steamship *Rapidan*, has our thanks for courtesies.

A Mean and Foolish Democrat.

At the very first election in the Southern States at which the blacks were permitted to vote, their former masters attempted, by coercion, to prevent their voting with the Republican Party. Not satisfied with exercising the legitimate power that they possess through their superior intelligence, their social elevation, their political experience and their property, the whites threatened the poor dependent freedmen with the loss of the means of life, if they dared to exercise their political franchises in accordance with what they believed to be their rights, interests and liberties.

The threats were in many cases carried out. Black Republican voters were dismissed from the workshops, the fields and the business houses; they were deprived of employment, deprived of their daily bread, and, as a consequence, were reduced to vagrancy, pauperism, or the most miserable shifts for existence. Still, however, it was found impossible to bring the colored population within the Democratic lines. They refused to believe that the men who were constantly abusing the "niggers," and seeking to deprive them of their franchises and of their means of education and elevation, were their friends. They refused to believe that the party which invariably proclaimed its purpose of "reducing them to their proper place" was really honest in asserting that it was seeking their improvement and well-being.

And, as a consequence, at every election held in the Southern States the blacks, as a body, have refused to support the candidates and doctrines of the Democratic Party, and have voted, almost *en masse*, with the Republicans.

The failure of the old slaveholding leaders in this business of political coercion, has not taught them the folly of their mean and cruel course, or led them to see that they must adopt other means of wielding their influence so as to secure the ballots of the colored voters.

They extend and intensify their former threats of coercion, and are now proclaiming their purpose of excluding all colored voters from every industry and occupation unless they will vote in favor of the interests of the class which formerly owned them. The most prominent of the Southern Democratic leaders, WADE HAMPTON, put this matter very strongly the other day in Charleston, after his return from the Democratic Presidential Convention in this City. He said:

"Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; but if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols, *convince him, at least, that he must look to those idols whom he serves as his gods to feed and clothe him. Agree among yourselves, and act firmly on this agreement, that you will not employ any one who votes the Radical ticket.* Use all the means that are placed in your hands to control this element by which the Radical Party seek to degrade us while they secure success, and we can turn their batteries against themselves."

We can't conceive a meaner or more foolish proposition than this which WADE HAMPTON urges, and which the Confederate Democratic Party seem determined upon carrying out. It is a base blow at the liberty of the citizen, the constitutional rights of the voter, and the freedom of conscience and private judgment. It deprives of bread the poor man who dares to exercise his franchise independently. It inflicts the penalty of poverty, idleness and beggary upon every individual who dares to set up his opinion against the opinion of the lords of the soil, the owners of capital, the masters of labor.

And no claims of chivalry, no pretensions of power, can take from the man who thus upholds such a proposition the brand of a mean, cruel, and foolish Democrat.

New-York Ten Years Hence.

An article under this title in the August number of *Hours at Home*, contains some interesting speculations on the future of the Empire City. The writer commences by comparing New-York with London and Paris in the matters of public and private buildings, of fixed constructions for the movements of commerce and conveyance on land, and for facilitating commerce in connection with the art of navigation. The private houses of New-York, he thinks, are not inferior to those of the British capital, but are somewhat behind those of Paris in architectural beauty and constructive art. The writer then goes on to show that during the last eighteen years the Prefect of the Seine has expended on grounds and buildings, mostly houses for the ordinary uses of trade and residence, over $400,000,000—a sum equal to two-thirds of the real estate value of the City of New-York, according to the standard of public valuation. So when the progress of London is examined, results equally startling are presented.

The public buildings of New-York are dismissed with brief consideration, there being none that will compare with those of London and Paris.

The means of locomotion are next treated of. The nominal capital of our State railroad companies is something over $15,000,000, though their real property has not probably cost over one-third of this sum. The real property of the New-York and Harlem, New-Haven and Hudson River Railroad Companies, within the City, will be covered by an estimate of $5,000,000 each, and $20,000,000 must be allowed for permanent improvements. All these improvements have accumulated within twenty years. But in London it appears that within the past ten years there has been expended in railway improvements nearly $300,000,000. From these facts the writer argues that it would pay to introduce improved and extended means of locomotion in this City. If, he says, $25,000,000 were expended on the Third-avenue line, for the introduction of steam, in the next five years the road would not only pay the interest which capital exacts, but would give a clear profit, rendering the franchise worth four times what it is now. The projected underground road will lead, he thinks, to the construction of many similar roads. The present Fourth-avenue road will be one of them. The Third-avenue, road, too, which now carries 25,000,000 passengers a year, will within the next three years be constructing a high level railway over the Harlem Flats, and a low level road south of that to the City Hall. The introduction of steam on the east side of the Island, will, of course, lead to a similar result on the west side. The Hudson River Railroad must take to viaducts, or turn eastward and go underground. Assuming that this road is to be elevated from Seventy-second-street, and that there will be two west side underground railroads in addition to the three on the east side, $100,000,000 will probably cover the expense of all these improvements.

It is estimated by competent persons that in ten years from 1867 this Island will be occupied up to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, with as dense a population as now exists up to Forty-sixth-street. But a population of 400,000 north of Fifty-ninth-street must make more mileage of travel daily than 800,000 south of the Park. From these facts, the writer believes that an expenditure of even $150,000,000 for the improvements suggested would prove remunerative, and particularly if the lines are located underground, where they will be protected from the destructive effects of a severe climate, and be free from obstructions of every kind.

The article concludes with a reference to the necessity for tunneling the North and East Rivers. Every mile of railway crossing under these rivers into the heart of the City will confer greater local advantages than any 100 miles in the country. The construction of four or five miles of such tunnels may, the writer thinks, be just as safely anticipated in the immediate future as the construction of four or five hundred miles of railway within the boundaries of the State.

Marriage and Divorce.

To none of the civil relations of society and none of the great subjects of jurisprudence, has more profound thought been given than to the subject of marriage—its legal rights and duties, the nature of its bond and the conditions of its divorce. The laws of the various States of Europe differ very widely on the subject. In some—and even in some Catholic countries like Belgium—the facilities for civil divorce put it within the reach of every wedded couple who desire it; while in others, and especially in those Catholic countries where the Ecclesiastical power is supreme, and the laws of the Church are enforced by the State, divorce is not tolerated as a remedy for marital evils. In England, until lately, the difficulties of obtaining a divorce were so great, that very few were applied for: but since jurisdiction in the matter has been taken from the House of Lords, and the Divorce Court has been established, the number of applications has very greatly increased.

In this country there is the widest diversity of law on the subject of divorce. The regulation of the matter is under the control of the separate States; and the principles that govern it in one locality, or that have governed it at one period, differ fundamentally from those that exist, or have been tried, at other places and periods. In one State divorces may be had for the asking, and almost without assignable cause; in another divorce may be entirely unknown, and in no case permitted. In some States, the causes for divorce have been limited to the two set forth in the New Testament; in others they have been multiplied indefinitely. The effects of these different laws upon society, upon the marriage relation, upon domestic happiness, upon family necessities, and upon the welfare of the State, have been as varied as their nature. But there is no doubt that where there have been the greatest facilities for divorce, and the largest number of separations, both civil society and domestic life have grievously suffered—to say nothing of the public morals.

President WOOLSEY, of Yale College, has been calling public attention—especially in New-England—to this important question by a series of able papers published in the *New-Englander*, the third of which appears in the July number, which has just come to hand.

The present paper is devoted mainly to an analysis of the laws of the different States of the American Union regulating the matter of divorce. The variations between the different States are shown to be marvelous; but we could give no just idea of them in any less space than is occupied in the elaborate article itself. The differences between the present period and past times are no less striking; but for a comprehension of this point, also, the reader must be referred to the review.

Having got through with the legal branch of the subject, President WOOLSEY approaches the practical facts of divorce as they exist in this country at the present time. He asks: "Is it true that divorces are increasing? Is it true that the number of them is at all equal to the number in those States in Europe where they are most freely granted? Is there any difference between the different States in the number of successful petitions for this privilege?"

The facts he produces, though limited and partial, are startling—especially as regards his own State of Connecticut. Thus, for example, the divorces in Massachusetts for four years were 1,022, or one to 44 of the marriages. In Ohio, the divorces are in the ratio of one to 25 of the marriages. In Connecticut, during the last eight years, there were 2,910 divorces, or *nearly one to* 11 *of all the marriages in the State.* Nay, the exhibit can be made even worse than this, for it is estimated that 800 of the marriages were of Catholics, who are not among the claimants for divorce; and deducting them we have the ratio of *one divorce to less than* 8½ so-called Protestant, or rather non-Catholic marriages. Thus Connecticut is not only in this respect at the bottom of the list of States, but it is worse even than Prussia, where the marriage laws are notoriously loose, and yet where divorces are less in proportion than half what they are in Connecticut. The ratio in Connecticut is fourfold what it is in Massachusetts, and there are absolutely more divorces in Connecticut, on the average, by 108 (viz.: 364 every year) than in Massachusetts, a State with two and a half times as many inhabitants. There were in 1866, more than half as many as in Ohio, a State with almost five times the population. In Massachusetts, in 1864, there were 24 divorces to 100,000 inhabitants; in Ohio there were 33 to the same number; but in Connecticut there were over 87 to 100,000 population; and bad as this is again, it tells too good a story, for the estimate of population embraces all the Catholics.

Thus (says Dr. WOOLSEY) Connecticut, according to all of these measures of its position, occupies a bad eminence among the States; but (he adds in a foot-note) Indiana and Missouri certainly have no statistics of divorce, and we suppose the same to be true of all the Western States. A friend residing in Indiana estimates the annual divorces there to be almost 2,000. If it be so, the ratio to the number of inhabitants surpasses that of Connecticut.

One comparison more is given in the article, which we quote, as follows:

"Dr. DWIGHT, in his sermon on divorce, says that when the floodgates were opened at the outbreak of the French revolution, there were, according to the Abbé GREGOIRE, 20,000 divorces granted in France in about a year and a half. Now, there were, it is said, in 1791, about twenty-six millions of persons in France. Suppose now that two-thirds of these divorces belonged to one year. According to the rate in Connecticut in 1866, there ought to have been in France over 26,000, or, according to the rate in France, there ought to have been less than 266 instead of 488 that year in Connecticut. If things go on so, people will begin to wish that the lower classes, among whom now divorces principally prevail, could come under Catholic influence."

Dr. WOOLSEY calls this great social evil of divorce the "disease that is undermining family life." And he contends that the present law of Connecticut for facilitating divorce must bear the burden of the fearful immorality.

As to the *causes* of divorce we are furnished some brief data, of which we give only that portion applying to three States:

"In Massachusetts, out of 1,294 divorces granted in about five years, there were for adultery, 546, or 42 per cent.; for desertion, 589, or 45 per cent.; for cruelty, 122, or 9 per cent.; 15 for intemperance, and 21 miscellaneous. Here the large ratio for adultery is startling. Can this represent the real state of the case? In Ohio, out of 2,681 cases of which the causes are particularly assigned, there were granted for adultery, 935; for absence and neglect, 1,030; for cruelty, 440; for intemperance, 196. For Connecticut, estimates are given (which are pronounced unreliable) that last year there were divorces for adultery, 118; for desertion, 153; for cruelty, 78; for misconduct, 190; and for intemperance, 91. The cause of 'misconduct' under the *omnibus* clause of the act of 1849 is exerting increasing mischief, helping out other grounds where they are weak, and having a baleful because a most indefinite and capricious influence of its own."

After having gone over the subject inteligently and elaborately—though we confess we should like to see it treated more fully and precisely—Dr. WOOLSEY comes to the conclusion that the laws of divorce in this country demand a thorough examination, and in many States at least, a thorough revision, but especially in that State formerly the land of "steady habits," where the law and the habits of the people show the greatest degeneracy. And he calls upon all the churches, upon all right-minded people, upon all Protestants and Catholics, to unite in a demand that there be some check upon so great and threatening an evil.

The Bricklayers' Strike.

No adjustment of the difficulty between the bricklayers and the master masons has yet been effected, notwithstanding the advances toward a compromise which have been made by the latter. They have offered to pay the bricklayers by the day, (ten hours,) by the hour, or by the piece, but positively refuse to give a full day's pay for eight hours' work. This seems to be the only point of difference between them, and how these workmen can justify themselves in demanding a reduction in their working hours without making a corresponding reduction in the amount of compensation it is hard to see. Other branches of industry have, in various parts of the country, recently adopted the eight-hour system, but in every instance we have heard of they voluntarily rearranged their scales of prices to make them conform to the new system. In several instances, after the workmen had attained their object, they have applied to have the old ten-hour system and its rates of pay restored.

The present strike has not been attended with those violent demonstrations which have usually characterized the strikes of large bodies of men, and in which the coal miners of Pennsylvania are now indulging. Some of the bricklayers have ignored the decree of the Bricklayers' Union and have continued working ten hours a day. That they have not been assaulted or murdered, or that no acts of violence have been indulged in by the strikers, is certainly in their favor, and is probably due in part to the effectiveness of their organization and in part to a wholesome fear of the Police authorities. It is reported, however, that numerous bricklayers who have come in from the country to fill the places of the strikers have been bought off by the Union men. There is a State law which provides for the punishment of persons found guilty of conspiring to injure another's business; and it is a question whether or not this buying up of workmen does not constitute that offence. The question is, we hear, to be brought into Court by the master masons.

The amount of damage inflicted upon the community by this strike cannot be estimated. While these three or four thousand bricklayers are lying idle, building operations are almost entirely suspended, and the loss of many thousands of dollars will necessarily result. Instead of the hundreds of new dwellings which were to have been erected in the suburbs this season, there are but very few in process of construction. This will have a very perceptible effect upon rents, and will be felt especially by the laboring classes, including the bricklayers themselves. They have been idle now for several weeks; the building season, and consequently their harvest time, is rapidly passing away. How do they expect to provide for themselves and their families through the coming Winter if they continue in idleness much longer? The charity upon which they are now in part subsisting, the hard-earned savings of other laborers, will soon be withdrawn, and great suffering must ensue. Indeed, it has already commenced, if what we hear be true. The allowance of $12 per week made by the Union to such of its members as need it, will not go far in these days of high prices, and we are informed that many of the families of strikers are already suffering for the necessaries of life. This strike, as most strikes usually are, was brought about by the young, irresponsible and unthinking members of the craft, who have everything to gain and nothing to lose. These are the ones who make the most violent speeches, or applaud loudest the extreme utterances of others, and who, by threats and intimidations, keep the strike alive and prevent desertions from the ranks of the strikers. It is time the experienced and responsible bricklayers took the lead in this matter, and by their advice and counsel bring about a compromise. By doing so, they will in a measure repair the injury already done, and prevent much suffering among their own number.

The City Missions and their Claims Upon the Wealthy.

In 1834 the total valuation of the real and personal estate in this City was returned by the Assessors at $186,548,511, and the taxes in that year were $835,605—the rate being less than one-half of one per cent. In 1867 the aggregate value of the real and personal estate amounted to $830,594,713, and the taxes were $22,176,879—the rate being 2 67-100 per cent.

It is generally supposed that we now have four times the number of inhabitants that we had in 1834, and the figures, as given above, show that there is more than four times the amount of wealth in the City. The increase in the number of churches, benevolent societies, literary and other institutions has kept pace, *pari passu*, with our material prosperity, and the liberal, open-hearted, catholic disposition of our public-spirited citizens has become proverbial. We believe that in no other city are charitable calls more unsectarian and more numerous and responses more free and full.

But, taking into consideration this tremendous growth of the City in wealth and population during the last thirty-four years; its palatial residences, its handsome club-houses, its showy equipages, its princely feasts, its expensive decorations and the generous style of living now in vogue, the questions come home to us: Are we doing all that we can for the public good? Have those of our citizens who have been making money and accumulating rapidly, duly considered their obligations to use some portion of their wealth for the promotion of the moral and physical welfare of the poor and the wretched? Are there not many who have been so engrossed in their business, so absorbed in the pursuit of fortune, that they are yet ignorant of the pleasures of beneficence?

Let persons of large means look around and see what is to be done with money. They may find opportunities on every hand for excellent investments. We want good, cheerful homes for mechanics and working people, cheap lodging houses, cheap eating houses, foundling hospitals, asylums for decayed merchants and respectable old men, sanitarums for superannuated missionaries, mission churches and chapels, and a variety of other philanthropic establishments.

Just at present there is scarcely any object inviting more attention than that of City evangelization. In one or other of its forms it is frequently before the public. There are a number of societies directly engaged in this Christian work, and in fifty mission churches and chapels in this City there are a million of dollars invested. The various societies employ 200 missionaries and Bible readers, and expend $250,000 annually in carrying on their operations. The oldest of these organizations, the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, in 1834 had fourteen missionaries and received into its treasury $6,740. In 1867 the same Society employed forty-six missionaries, and its receipts were over $37,000. In the four years from 1864 to 1867, inclusive—the period of reconstructing its system—the receipts of the Society have increased ninety-five per cent.; and, besides this, a large sum has been raised during the same period, specially devoted to building mission chapels. This exhibit is most gratifying to the friends of the cause, and calls out their grateful acknowledgments. And to it may be added the considerable sums raised by the other City mission societies for the same general object, amounting in the aggregate to several hundreds of thousands of dollars. Altogether these facts furnish most satisfactory testimony to the growing and intelligent interest which is taken in the subject of elevating and purifying the social life among the poor.

And yet the opportunities for doing good in this direction are always increasing. The tenement houses are always changing occupants, and yet are ever full. The field for City missionary effort is only half explored. There are many available points for mission stations. There is a constant demand for an increase of laborers, and means and instrumentalities. There are large districts uncared for. Will not the man of wealth consider this subject, and do something toward sustaining a missionary, or building a chapel or renting a mission station? A satisfactory way would be to bequeath a sufficient sum by will, to erect a memorial chapel, which shall be a perennial fountain of blessedness to thousands in years to come.

The London City Mission employs 350 missionaries, and has a yearly income of $200,000—three-fourths of this sum being sent in to the office of the Society without the trouble and expense of asking for it. The benevolent people of New-York should emulate this example. We are sure that if our wealthy men would really investigate the claims of these missions, and thoroughly acquaint themselves with the practical character of their simple yet effectual operations, and scan their results, they will be ready to respond to the heaviest calls which are made for aid in their behalf.

Ancient and Modern Warfare.

The Cable report of Thursday, the 30th ult., informs us that in answer to the request of the Emperor of Russia, thirteen delegates, representing as many different nationalities, are appointed to meet at St. Petersburgh on the 10th of August, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forbidding the use of explosive bullets in time of war. This seems a small affair, but the discussion of the question may suggest further advances. The propriety of the use of gunpowder in war may well be disputed. In spite of the stern training to which portions of modern European armies are subjected, it is questionable whether, man for man, they would be found physically equal to their predecessors in Greece and Rome. It is questionable whether the use of gunpowder has not been the prime cause of this degeneracy; whether its moral effects upon the minds of men have not been more deleterious than its physical effects upon their bodies.

It is fearful to contemplate how much labor is worse than wasted on the arts of destruction. How readily murder wheels into line with every changing fashion. Progress in war is the order of the day. We have rendered the art a science. Virtue, bravery, physical strength will soon be myths of the past. The ancient Egyptian or Grecian heroes would make but a feeble stand now against the Hardscrabble Fencibles or Rye Neck Zouaves. Sesostris would cry "Quarter" to Capt. Breitmann, and Achilles surrender to Major Bagstock. A sharp-shooter would care little for a far-darting lance; and a well-seasoned engineer, who had braved half a dozen explosions, would not be daunted by the rush of a regiment of war chariots. Modern soldiers would make short work of myrmidons armed with broom-sticks, for, to a military man, their ancient javelins would appear to be almost equally valueless as weapons of offence. The club of Cain is superseded by the bow of Teucer, the sling of David is improved into the Roman catapult, Greek fire surrenders to the match-lock, the match-lock to Brown Bess, Brown Bess to the rifle, and now the needle-gun and the Chassepot appear to be the most fashionable weapons with which to inflict death upon soldiers.

But, notwithstanding our superiority in the manufacture of arms, it is very questionable whether modern military discipline equals that of the ancients, or whether our valor has advanced in proportion to our success in inventing and producing deadlier weapons of destruction. The friezes and bas-reliefs collected by Mr. LAYARD in Nineveh, and the decorations still extant on the Egyptian Pyramids, prove that the utmost precision of action was attained in the warlike manœuvres of those periods. In them the soldiers appear, as MACAULAY's ballad hath it—

"Their heads all stooping low,
Their points all in a row,"

their motions in exact accord, their profiles corresponding, and even their dresses are similar to a fold. With regard to the bravery of the ancients, that of the Grecians is asserted by all their poets and historians, who further inform us that their valor was of so high and determined a character that it needed not the sound of the trumpet to awaken or inspire it. MILTON, who lived in an eminently warlike age, preferred to refer to the Grecians, when he described the march of the infernal legions, who, he tells us, moved

"In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders;"

but stronger proofs than words are extant of the dauntless courage of the Romans, the shortness of whose swords must convince all that they desired close quarters with their enemies. The results of their severe training, in arts and arms, still plainly visible all over the face of the Continent of Europe, prove that they were the most persevering and skillful, as well as the bravest men of their time, and such being the case, it was only just, that in the lottery of war, they should be the people decreed to draw the first prize.

But in these days "we have changed all that." A position on a plain could in a short time be so strengthened that a handful of cadets could hold it against a charge of the tenth legion of JULIUS CÆSAR. Iron men must yield to iron balls, and a Sybarite with a Derringer would be more than a match for Hercules armed only with his club. The age of gladiators has passed, that of mathematicians has succeeded. NAPOLEON I. plans his campaigns and wins his battles with black and red-headed pins in his library at Paris. Gen. MOLTKE sits in his tent, in the rear of the Prussian army, and stabs Austria through the heart with his compasses. Empires no longer depend for their existence on the manhood of the individuals which compose them, but on the inventive genius and mechanical skill they possess and use in contriving and manufacturing weapons of destruction, and on their productive capability to supply, at short notice, extraordinary quantities of the necessities of existence. As on the land so on the sea. The oar yields to the sail, the sail to the steam-engine, pine to oak and oak to iron. It may safely be asserted that a modern gun-boat could have destroyed the ancient City of Athens, and a monitor would have found no difficulty in annihilating both the fleets which contended for the dominion of the world at Actium. Success in naval warfare is now determined by the sailing qualities and security of the vessels which form the navies of nations, and the calibre and number of the guns with which they are armed. The valor and muster-roll of the sailors who man them are secondary considerations. High courage and devoted loyalty could not save the heroes in the frigates sunk by the *Merrimac*.

It may be admitted that wars are conducted with greater skill and on a greater scale now than formerly. Modern Europeans, in time of peace, support standing armies and navies containing more than four millions of fighting men. AUGUSTUS CÆSAR required only 189,000 men to hold possession of Europe, together with large portions of Asia and Africa. Under these circumstances, if the Committee called by the Emperor of Russia mean business, after attending to the explosive bullets, it might be as well if they considered the propriety of reducing largely the numbers of these very unsatisfactory "explosive men." It is singular that human beings, who profess to believe in a Messiah who only left them one commandment, viz.—"to love one another"—should so far exceed the worshipers of Mars and Bellona in their quarreling propensities.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Southern papers are very pertinently asking the Northern Democratic leaders *what they really mean* by their threats of revolution and resistance? They ask whether there is really a determination to execute these threats, or whether they are mere bluster? They ask whether they are like the pledges of support which Northern Democrats gave to Southern Secessionists in 1860, and which they failed to redeem when the hard work of war was really begun by the South? These are vital questions for the South, and we call upon the Northern Democratic leaders to show what pledges they are able to give that they will carry out the work of revolution which they threaten.

The Methodists are holding their annual camp-meetings in all parts of the country. This coming together of men, women and children in the quiet, woody places for religious purposes, aside from all sectarian considerations, has something about it that commends it to Christians of all denominations. The class of good old-fashioned Methodists that attend these gatherings take their baggage with them, and settle down in tents or cottages, sometimes for the season, instead of visiting the fashionable watering-places, where less pious people are apt to congregate. Here, surrounded by good influences and people of similar habits and views with themselves, they pass a portion of the Summer quite as pleasantly and much more profitably than sojourners at Newport, Saratoga or Long Branch. They live much more economically, have more genuine enjoyment, and are kept from the temptations that darken all the air at the regular Summer resorts. The Methodists should not be allowed to monopolize camp-meetings. They are a good thing for all other good people.

It is yet altogether too early in the canvass for the November election to witness any immense gatherings at political meetings; but the work of organization for the campaign is in progress, on the part of the Republicans, at least, with a vigor and determination that has rarely been surpassed. For example, in each of the twenty-one Assembly Districts into which this City is divided, Grant and Colfax campaign clubs have been established, and large accessions of names are placed on the rolls at each of their regular weekly meetings. The soldiers' and sailors' clubs, also, whose energies are all bent to secure the election of the Republican ticket, are springing up in all parts of the City, and the enthusiasm of the members on behalf of their tried and true leader is unmistakable. We are glad to see that no sense of security, as to the result of the election, serves to lull the Republicans into a state of inactivity. In this City, particularly, victory can only be achieved by earnest and hearty work, and we hail the club-meetings and banner-raisings, which are now so common, as indications that the election is not to go by default. The Democrats, finding their candidates a heavy load to carry, show nothing like the zeal and energy which characterize their opponents.

Gen. VIELE's report on the City sewerage is a very interesting document. It contains suggestions which the City must begin to act upon, if New-York would ever be what a great metropolis ought to be. The former ages never transmitted to ours a greater relic of barbarism than that pestilent fashion of city sewerage which allows the drainage to drop away into the river of a city. General VIELE proposes to make, along the water's edge, at a low level, a line of drains which would gather the City refuse and be themselves emptied, at certain intervals, into flat vessels which would convey the manure into the country. The time will come soon, by means of suction pipes, force pumps and such things, the refuse will be drawn up without ever having touched the river in the present poisonous way. Those familiar with old Scottish and Irish books are amazed to read about the dirty habits of "Auld Reekie," and the good old Irish dunghills. People will yet be as much struck, in reading about the free and easy fashion of "letting things slide," in all the towns and cities of the world. Civilization still keeps many of the old barbarisms, which must be got rid of as soon as possible.

By a majority of 197 to 26 the House of Commons supported Mr. DISRAELI on the clause of his Bribery bill, which provides that every candidate found guilty of corrupt practices shall be disqualified from sitting in Parliament for seven years. With judges of the highest courts as investigators, political opponents as prosecutors, and banishment from public life as a penalty, candidates will shrink from having anything to do with these mysterious "men in the moon," who are always ready to distribute a few thousand pounds at an election to the best advantage of their patrons, and to swear afterward that they have not the smallest idea where the money came from. As long as the tribunal in bribery cases was a committee of members of Parliament, half of whom probably owed their own seats to bribery, it was no easy task to bring home personal complicity to a candidate, and the pains and penalties in case of detection were so leniently dealt out that the risk of bribery carried on by means of experienced agents, was practically very small. Now, it is thought, it will be great enough to secure purity of election.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS is evidently approaching a humbler frame of mind. If his gratitude for the passage of the Funding bill, as exhibited in the letter to a "personal friend," is not feigned, it shows that he is ready to receive the smallest favors with thanks; for he knows perfectly well that the question as to whether the five-twenties are payable in gold had nothing whatever to do with the indorsement by the Republicans in Congress of the measure named. The point involved is simply this: Whether capitalists may not be willing to put out their money at a lower rate of interest, when it may remain undisturbed for forty years, than when it must be reinvested at the end of twenty years, with part of that term already expired. Mr. STEVENS evidently feels that Mr. GARFIELD's thorough exposure of his inconsistencies upon the "Five-twenty question" has left him under a cloud; and his shrewdness in extricating himself from difficulties has evidently deserted him, if this letter is the best that he can do under the circumstances. Still, as "the Great Commoner" remarks, "it will not do to exult."

People have been disposed to laugh at the Czar's idea of abolishing the explosive bullets. But, with all the appearance of inconsistency, it may do good in the end. It may lead some of those rulers of men to go a step farther and ask, "Why use any bullets at all, explosive or non-explosive, in this business of international controversy?" If a Congress were to get so far as *that* there might be some hope for a world in which the strong ones are too apt to use fists and weapons, on any difference of opinion. It may, in fact, be resolved that shells also are a very savage fashion, and the huge Dahlgreens not much better. All this sounds like pleasantry

just now; but it has the common sense of mankind on its side, and as the people and their notions are beginning to tell for something, this bullet-work of every fashion may get some heavy discouragement shortly. ALEXANDER's dislike of an explosive bullet in the human body is a good omen, everything considered.

NOBEL, who invented the nitro-glycerine explosive, has invented another, called the dynamite powder, a substance like coarse, brown sand, which is terrific in its power of explosion, but slow and very safe in combustion. Ten pounds of it were placed in a box upon the fire, which consumed the box, but left the dynamite as dark, brown and silent as before! This and other experiments were lately tried in England by Sir CHARLES FOX and several scientific men. A percussion cap of a certain kind is the only thing that will ignite this monstrously slow and powerful explosive, which would evidently be a most valuable agency in the work of making railway cuttings and tunnels. It seems to have come just in time for Gen. NEWTON and those who have to remove the solid reefs of Hell Gate.

The English seem to be very active in the present Japanese difficulty, and their influence will be felt in whatever result may come about. On the 21st of May, half a dozen English war vessels were at Osaka, and Sir HARRY PARKER went in great state to present his credentials to the Mikado at that place. The procession was formed by detachments of English soldiers, and the officers in sedan chairs, all guarded by bodies of Japanese troops under their chiefs. *This* time, there was no attack upon the British Envoys. The Japan *Gazette*, a journal favorable to the Tycoon, says the Northern Lords are determined to put down the Southern Daimios, who mislead the Mikado. SIOTSBASHI shows no real purpose of submission, and latest accounts say that rather than meet in conflict, the two parties have made a truce. It is evident that the Tycoon relies upon foreign sympathy and encouragement.

The United States have lost their lawsuit against M. ARMAN and others, in the Superior Court of Paris—the latter deciding that there is no evidence to show that the ships built by ARMAN were built for the Southern Confederacy, or that he got any money belonging to the United States. It was one of the rarest and most difficult cases of modern jurisprudence, and the advocates on both sides seemed happy to quit the "difficult air" of the law technicalities, and expatiate in the more open region of historic tradition and general feeling. M. CHEVNIER, for ARMAN and the rest, tried to grace his cause by a declamation on the former French interference—that of 1778—which he brought into juxtaposition with the sympathy felt for the seceders in the late rebellion. To this BERRYER replied in his usual style of eloquence—denying that the latter was worthy of French sympathy, since it was a war for slavery. The Court, however, gave ARMAN the benefit of all its legal "doubts," and decided as everybody thought it would.

The Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, which has now been declared to be a part of the supreme law of the land by its ratification by two-thirds of the States, ought to put a stop to a great deal of the bluster of the Confederate Democrats. Those political principles that are settled by this amendment are unalterable, except by a change of the Constitution, and we do not think there is any likelihood of the Democrats effecting such a change. Why then will they not accept these things which are now settled by the Constitution? Why will they seek to overthrow and revolutionize the great principles which were determined by the war?

WADE HAMPTON says that, whatever he may be hereafter, "should this dear old mother of ours (South Carolina) call her sons together to defend her altars, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully and promptly than myself." He then shows the necessity of SEYMOUR's election.

The Coming Eclipse.

On the 17th day of this present month of August a total eclipse of the sun occurs in the far East. The conditions attending this eclipse make the occasion one of great and rare interest. The sun will be almost as far distant from the earth as it ever is; the moon will be almost as near as it ever is, and the size of sun, as seen from the earth, will be comparatively small; while that of the intervening moon will be comparatively large. From these conditions it will result, that the eclipse will be more perfect than such phenomena generally are, and it will last for an unusual time. The obscuration will be first perfected in Abyssinia, and will remain unchanged for nearly seven minutes; and thence at other points of its occurrence in an easterly and southeasterly direction, it will last for an equal space of time.

All Europe is much interested in this event, and the preparations to observe its incidents have been vast and general. Many of the Governments of Europe, and many, also, of the learned and scientific societies and associations, will have their agents and explorers stationed at different places favorable for observation. An eclipse so complete and continued would of itself attract and excite the astronomers. A greater interest, however, attaches to the occasion, as it will permit a special scrutiny, which, except for some such event, must be incomplete, if not impracticable.

The planet Mercury has been for some time the centre of perturbations that denote the presence of some similar body near it. It is believed that between this planet nearest the sun and the sun, there is another and a younger planet, whose movements and doings in space, probably impetuous and undisciplined, disturb the equanimity of the elder member of the family. But this suspected planet has never, so far as the records show, been seen by mortal eye. The furthest telescope has never yet penetrated or revealed the mystery of its presence. If it exist at all, it is a luminary without a name or an assured place in the high society of the skies. It lives too near the sun to secure distinctive honor or recognition. Its radiance is overcome by that which shines for all, and it has to "pale its ineffectual fires" in the effulgence that makes all other light obscure.

But during the eclipse soon to occur, and while the sun suffers his short and dusky trance, this planet is expected to disclose itself in the unaccustomed obscurity. Hundreds of eyes and glasses will be directed to the space near the sun to discover the expected planet. Not to be again revealed until some similar abnormal time, some similar eccentric conditions shall recur among the heavenly bodies, this waif of the skies, it is hoped, will become a fixed fact in the minds and memories of those who may see it, and in the records of discovery. In each corps of scientific explorers that has gone to watch the eclipse, there are members whose special duty it is to look after this planet. It will be a duty not without sacrifice. There will be a certain eclipse; only a possible planet. The sure phenomenon abounding in rare inducements and facilities for observation; the speculative search altogether vain perhaps, or affording incommensurate results. To leave the survey of an eclipse more perfect than can be seen in years, an eclipse occurring at vast distances from the homes of those who come to study its conditions and incidents—to leave so certain a satisfaction for the chance of finding a stray planet, or some more erratic body, must be something of a trial, even to the placidity of scientific minds. It is to be hoped that their calculations will be verified, and that some brilliant apparition will float into view to gratify and repay these earnest, patient explorers.

It will be something of a compensation, if Abyssinia be the scene of the proposed observations, or any large part of them. The envoys from Greenwich Observatory will follow closely upon the army of NAPIER, and the devastation of war will be atoned for by expeditions of peace. And, in any case, these exemplars and proficients of the latest civilization and learning are fitly sent to the tributaries of time and error. Where planets are worshiped as idols; where the signs and wonders of the skies are portents of evil or change, regarded with awe and terror; where the few masters of their mysteries are deemed almost as supernatural and wonderful as the stars themselves—in these old places of superstition the scientific men of Europe will be well employed in testing the accuracy of their theories, and adding to the product of their research.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of What is Doing in Theatrical Circles in the City and Country.

The fifty-fourth performance of Mr. DALY's "Flash of Lightning" was given at the Broadway Theatre last night. The piece prospered in the face of many changes and substitutions in the cast. The death of Mr. JACK's wife compelled that gentleman's absence for several nights, and the illness of Miss TURNER's brother carried that bright young actress away. The substitution of Mrs. SKERRETT for Miss GREY, on the latter's retirement last week, was not an improvement either.

Mr. BROUGHAM announces the ninth and last week of his "Lottery of Life" at Wallack's. Its fifty-fourth and last performance is to take place on Saturday next, and on the Monday following Miss LOTTA will appear in Mr. FALCONER's new original drama called "the Fire-Fly."

A daughter of Mr. CHARLES FISHER, a brilliantly educated young lady, is to *début* in "Foul Play"—the first performance of which takes place on Monday evening.

CHARLES READE dramatises his novels—JOHN BROUGHAM "novelises" his dramas. J. B. has made his "Lottery of Life" into a story, which is to published shortly in the *Fireside Companion*.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON begins an engagement at the Olympic Theatre early in October. He follows "Humpty Dumpty," and after him comes another pantomime.

BATEMAN treated his entire company of *Bouffe* artistes to an excursion to Long Branch last Sunday. He chartered a steamboat. They started after the performance on Saturday night, and returned Monday morning, after an elevated enjoyment.

The father of Mlle. IRMA, BATEMAN's prima donna, is said to be named *De l'Isle*, and the *World* suggests as a reason why she does not wear that cognomen is because being dissatisfied with the name of *'Er pa*, she took the name of *Ir ma!*

The first play to be produced at Booth's Theatre is the "Winter's Tale;" at least that is WINTER's tale in the *Tribune*. This, if true, effectually disposes of the statement that FORREST was to be the first attraction.

Mr. FINCH, the business manager of the New-York Theatre, had a fine benefit on Wednesday evening, and, besides other presents, received a handsome gold watch from his friends. The presentation was made by Prof. LUBIN, on behalf of Mr. THOS. THEALL and many others."

Blind Tom is playing upon his "Steinway Grand" in the New-Jersey "resorts." He was at Matteawan on Friday, at Red Bank last night, and will be in Long Branch on Monday evening.

Herr LUBIN gave a clever performance of parlor magic on Thursday last for the guests of the Kibbee House at Keyport. He proposes to give a public entertainment in that vicinity shortly.

The Music Hall attached to Pike's Opera House is being pushed forward to completeness. Mr. LOUCHEIM, who has it in charge, has already booked a large number of engagements for its occupation, and it will be the scene of an unusual number of brilliant concerts and *soirées*. It is provided with a portable stage and proscenium, and will accommodate about 1,500 persons. Besides, a spacious ladies' dressing room, hat and cloak rooms, a fine banquet hall adjoins the main hall.

The Richings Opera Troupe have added to their *repertoire* for the coming season adaptations of the following operas: "Crispino," "Il Trovatore," "Czar and Zimmerman," "Un Ballo in Maschera," and "La Traviata."

Mr. JOHN OWENS goes to California on the 16th of August.

The proceeds of Mr. WHEATLEY's farewell performance on the stage, to take place on the 31st inst., are to be divided between the Dramatic Fund Society of New-York and the Actors' Friendship Club of Philadelphia.

The National Theatre, Cincinnati, commences its dramatic season Sept. 7, under the management of Messrs. MILES and BATES.

CHARLES POPE will be the lessee and manager of the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, the ensuing season.

The Walnut-street Theatre opens for the regular season on Aug. 3, with the "Black Crook" and De Pol's Ballet Troupe.

The Arch (Philadelphia) will not open for some weeks yet. The first night will introduce the regular dramatic company, which is the same as last year with the exception of BARTON HILL and FANNY DAVENPORT, in place of Mr. and Mrs. WALCOT, who go to the Walnut. The Richings English Opera will then commence a season.

Miss KATE RANOE was playing at Buckland's Theatre, Montreal, last week.

The Couldocks have arrived home from their wild Western trip, and are now on their farm in New-Jersey.

Mr. FORREST is to act this coming winter, under contract to J. C. MEYERS, in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, &c., and afterward take a dramatic company through the New-England towns.

The *Clipper* states that there was quite a lively gathering last Thursday, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. CHANFRAU, Long Branch, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of their marriage and the christening of the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. FLOYD, HENRIETTA EHRENZELLAR FLOYD, Mrs. CHANFRAU being godmother. Among the guests were Capt. Stetson, of Boston; C. A. Stetson, Jr., of Long Branch; Dr. Rufus Blake, son of the late Wm. Rufus Blake; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Canning, Mr. and Mrs. Koppitz, Mr. and Mrs. George Eyer, Ben DeBar, S. C. Campbell, Aug. S. Pennoyer, Morris Simmonds, R. E. J. Miles, John H. Meech, Thomas E. Morris, Mary Baker, Mr. Bates, of National Theatre, Cincinnatti, and many others. There was plenty of good cheer in the way of eating, drinking, singing and dancing. Music was furnished by Koppitz's full brass band, and the singing was participated in by S. C. Campbell, Ben De Bar, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Henderson, Edwin Adams, Alec. Stetson and Matt Canning, the latter giving a characteristic duologue with Mr. Floyd. There was considerable merriment over the different tin presentations to the happy couple.

Mr. J. T. FORD, of the Holliday-street Theatre, gave a performance yesterday for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent flood in Baltimore. The play selected was the appropriate one of "Everybody's Friend." The following letter preluded Mr. OWENS' performance of the chief part:

AIGBURTH VALE, Baltimore County, July 29, 1868.
John T. Ford, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I learn by the newspapers that you propose giving a benefit at the Holliday-street Theatre for the relief of the sufferers by the recent flood. Sympathizing as I do with my fellow-citizens in the great distress and loss which has overtaken them from this sad calamity, I am desirous of coöperating with you in your well-timed efforts to aid them. I therefore offer my services to play on any night you may arrange, and hope that the occasion may be of substantial benefit. Very truly yours,

JOHN E. OWENS.

At the theatre in Cleaveland there is now being exhibited a "learned pig," which its "agent" promises will tell your age, your name, will play a game of seven-up with any one in the audience, will tell the time of day by the watch, will tell the age of any person if they will tell the year they were born in, give a full description of all the Generals in the different armies, tell who are running for President and Vice-President, &c.

The heaviest woman ever exhibited in public—KATE KEIGHTLEY, the Missouri giantess, weighing 612 pounds, died on July 16, near St. Louis.

DE BAR opens his St. Louis Theatre on the 29th of August, with an entirely new company. He opens with the stock company in "Money." The following stars, have already been engaged: EDWIN BOOTH, L. P. BARRETT, Richings' Opera Troupe, Italian Opera Troupe, German Opera Troupe. Miss LOTTA, Mrs. LANDER, Miss JEAN HOSMER, Miss ALICE KINGSBURY, Mlle. RAVEL, and others. MARK SMITH is the first star opening on the 31st of August.

Facts and Rumors of the Foreign Stage.

Mr. SOTHERN is to play an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre at Christmas, and then return to this country.

The Haymarket Theatre closed recently after a season of 554 nights. It was the end of the sixteenth year of Mr. BUCKSTONE's management. In the farewell speech Mr. BUCKSTONE remarked:

"When I commenced on the Easter Monday of 1853, the company, as regards the gentlemen, is almost the same now as it was at that time. I cannot say as much for the ladies of 1853, because sixteen years in the life of a female makes a little difference, and will bring about remarkable changes—one of which is matrimony, and where this has happened, and the ladies have departed with their lords, of course I have been obliged to fill up the vacancies; but as these conjugal proclivities are still going on, if I do not keep a sharp watch, I may find myself at last without a real Miss in the company. However, I contrive to supply deserted places as well as I can, and I hope to your satisfaction."

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS—who hadn't nerve enough to *see* his play "L'Abime" out, on his recent visit to Paris—sent the following letter to the manager of the theatre where his drama was acted:

SIR: I have the honor to request you to present my sincere thanks to the artists who have lent me their assistance in the representation of "L'Abime," and to assure them of my high appreciation of the powerful interpretation they have furnished to my drama. Permit me also to thank you for the liberality with which you have placed at the service of an English writer the resources of your excellent theatre. I hope before long to express in person my gratitude to you and my thanks to your artists. But compelled to return without delay to London, I could not quit Paris without addressing to them or to you my acknowledgments and the assurances *de mon parfait denouement*. CHARLES DICKENS.

The receipts of the Paris theatres in June were 259,700 francs less than in May.

TERESA CARENA, the child pianist, who is now 14 years old, has left London for the continent.

Some one is writing "Thirty Years of the Life of a Claquer" for one of the Paris papers.

Mme. ALBONI (the Countess PEPOLI) has received tempting offers to return to the stage. She is considering them, because ROSSINI indorses the request for her reappearance.

FRANK DREW is acting at the Holborn Theatre, London.

Miss KATE REYNOLDS is playing with success in Liverpool.

The *Court Journal* announces that on the 12th of August, Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, Mr. HARRY BECKET, and other professionals of minor note will sail from Liverpool for New-York, with the intention of giving a series of the most popular English burlesques. The company will be under the direction of Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON, formerly tessee of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, in Liverpool. The *chef d'orchestre* will be Mr. MICHAEL CONNELLY, also of the Prince of Wales' Theatre in Liverpool.

The following are some curious revelations as to the relative incomes made by actors at the present day and fifty years ago: MONTIGNY never gained more than £600 a year, VIRGINIE DEJAZET in her best days scarcely realized £80 per month at the Palais Royal; whereas SCHNEIDER received at the Bouffes £360 per month (9,000f.,) and FREDERIC LEMAITRE, for every night on which he acted in the "Prince de Faverne," at the Ambigu, £12. The little theatre of the Athenée gives ZERLINA BOUFFAUD, for playing in "Château de Toto," £2 10s. per evening, and TRINA-MARIE £4; LESNEUR, at the Châtelet, gets £8 per night. At the Variétés, DUPUIS gains £1,500 a year; PAULIN MENIER, at the Gaité, £980; PERET GILL, at the Palais Royal, £600 a year, and ALPHONSINE, also at the Palais Royal, £740 per annum; DUMAINE, at the Gaité, £800; FELIX, at the Vaudeville, £740; DESIRE, at the Bouffes, £940; RAYNARD, at the Châtelet, £940; GRENIER, at the Variétés, £400 a year; LASOUCHE and L'HERITIER, at the Palais Royal, £320 each; and yet BOUFFE, with whose talent none of the actors of the present day can compete, has but a pension of £150 per annum.

STERLING COYNE, the eminent dramatic author, died at his residence in London on the 18th instant. Endowed with a genial disposition, a noble nature and the brilliant charms of genius, he was endeared to a large and admiring circle of friends in England and an affectionate family, to whom his loss will be irreparable. Mr. COYNE was the son of an officer in the Irish Commissariat, was born in 1805 at Birr, King's County, Ireland, received his education at Dungannon School, and was intended for the legal profession, which, however, he abandoned for literature. In addition to a long list of popular dramas and farces, Mr. COYNE was the author of "The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland," and several works of fiction; he was for many years the dramatic critic of the *Sunday Times*, and in 1856 became the Secretary of the Dramatic Authors' Society, which post he held up to his decease. Jointly with MARK LEMON and HENRY MATHEW, he was one of the original projectors and proprietors of *Punch*.

THE WEST.

Editorial Excursionists on the Union Pacific Railroad—Omaha City and its Surroundings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Neb., Wednesday, July 22, 1868.

In my last letter I gave you a hurried sketch of our trip from Chicago to Omaha, but was unable to do anything like justice to the latter city. I shall now attempt to supply the omission as well as I can in the short time at my disposal, and in my next I shall pay my respects to the Union Pacific Railroad, and give your readers all the information I shall be enabled to glean during my trip, in regard to the country and its mineral and agricultural resources.

If I were to describe Omaha in a few words I should say it is the most beautifully situated city in the world. Some fifteen hundred miles away from New-York, on the western side of the Missouri River, and nearly opposite Council Bluffs on the eastern bank, the City of Omaha is built on a gently ascending hill, backed by a semi-circle of thickly-wooded bluffs, commencing some three or four miles above the city, on the Missouri River, receding back about four miles and then running quite down to the river again, five or six miles below, thus embowering Omaha in the green foliage of the Summer, and shutting out the cold and chilling winds that sweep down from the northwest in Winter. Already on these tree and shrub-clad hills are to be seen many fine houses, such as line the banks of our own beautiful Hudson—fit homes for these sturdy and enterprising men who have built for themselves an enduring forutune out here, which fifteen years ago was but a mere trading depot with the Indians, and to-day counts a population of not less than 17,000 of as plucky and persevering a people as any to be found in the land. About half a dozen members of the editorial excursion party (including your correspondent) drove out to the hills on the north side, and richly were we repaid. The turbed waters of the river coursed their winding way along for miles and miles through rich bottom lands. In front of us lay the grand rolling prairies of Iowa, covered with numerous herds of cattle, with, here and there, a homestead, nestling in the leafy woods, and surrounded with forty-acre fields of corn, wheat, oats and barley; the wheat waving in its golden glory and ready almost for the sickle of the reaper, or rather for the more expeditious reaping machine. On the north, a flat, open country, backed in the far-off distance by mountains which seem to mingle with the clouds, while away to the west lies that to us unknown land which in a few days will be no longer a *terra incognita*.

Having said so much on the natural beauty of the place, I shall devote a few lines to Omaha in detail. On leaving the steamboat which took us across the river from Council Bluffs, the first thing that attracted our attention was the splendid specimens of horseflesh to be seen on every street. On further inquiry and observation, we were astonished to see the dashing turn-outs and blooded horses that drive along Sixteenth-street, which is the "Harlem-lane" of Omaha. There are four horses owned here by Mr. WILLBUR and Mr. COFFMAN,—named *Omaha Pet, Omaha Chief, Jack of Clubs*, and *American Chief*,—which for beauty, style and speed, can hardly be excelled by any of the famous studs of the metropolis. There are also some very fine saddle horses of easy motion and showy appearance. The driving park I was unable to visit, and so can not speak of it. Talking of parks, reminds me of the fact that Omaha has made no provision as yet for a people's park,—the excuse of the citizens being, that back of their city they have a park reaching "a thousand miles away to the Rocky Mountains." Of good fresh water the people here are also lamentably deficient, and strange to say, they don't know it, for they persist in telling the stranger that the water of the Missouri is the finest drinking water in the world. While I'm noting the few disadvantages of Omaha, let me include the hotels. There is not one first-class hotel in the place. Being the guest of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, it may not seem exactly the thing to speak thus freely on this delicate subject. But having started on the trip with the determination that I should freely give my own impressions of my unbiased observation, I mean to do so. Besides, the Union Pacific Railroad are not to blame in the matter. They have done their best for the party, sparing no expense to make the trip a pleasant and agreeable one; and the gentlemen with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated on this excursion, are unanimous in their testimony to the kindness, consideration and untiring energy and acuvity of Mr. T. D. PAGE, who has charge of the whole affair. In joining with them in this opinion, let me not forget to mention Mr. FROST, the general purchasing agent of the Company; Mr. WEBSTER SNEYDER, the General Superintendent of the road; and, last, though by no means least, Mr. PULLMAN, who so kindly furnished us with two of those magnificent palace cars, from Chicago to Omaha, which contributed in no small degree to the comfort and enjoyment of the journey.

As I have made this letter longer than I intended I shall now close. In my next I will notice the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning with a description of the machine shops and foundries of the Company, in the examination of which we spent some hours before leaving on Tuesday morning. E. C. S.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP HERMANN.

The steamship *Hermann*, which sailed from Bremen July 18, and Southampton July 21, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings two days' later advices than were at hand by the *Australasian*.

On Aug. 5, Queen VICTORIA is expected to leave Osborne in the royal yacht *Victoria & Albert*, Captain His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, on her visit to the Continent. According to the present arrangments, we understand that it is probable the Queen will disembark from the *Victoria & Albert* at Cherbourg, and proceed thence by rail for Paris and Lucerne. If this arrangement is carried into effect, the yacht is expected to return direct to Osborne form Cherbourg, to convey the Prince and Princess LOUIS of Hesse from Her Majesty's marine palace to Antwerp. On the Queen's return from Switzerland, it is understood that the orders for the *Victoria & Albert* will be to proceed to Havre, to receive Her Majesty and suite on board for reconveyance across the Channel to Osborne.

On the evening of July 20 the Duke of Edinburgh presided at the annual dinner of the Trinity House. His Royal Highness had previously taken the usual oath as Master for the year, and had received and replied to a congratulatory address from the corporation. The Prince of Wales, who had been sworn in as a younger brother of the corporation, was present at the banquet.

Special services were held in all the Roman Catholic Churches throughout the United Kingdom for the recovery of Cardinal CULLEN, whose illness, at last accounts, had assumed a serious aspect.

Mr. TRAIN is still in the debtors' prison in Dublin. Another unsuccessful attempt to obtain his release was recently made in the shape of a motion before Mr. Justice KEOGH, on the ground of irregularity in the proceedings of the Ebbw Vale Company. The Judge held the custody to be legal, however, and refused to release Mr. TRAIN.

The secret experiments as to the gun mitrailleuse, invented by the Emperor, were still going on at Meudon. For many days the booming of cannon had been heard from 10 in the morning to 2 in the afternoon. The report is said not to be louder than the ordinary sound of musketry practice, but three shots are heard per minute; at times, however, the sound produced is said to resemble that of distant thunder. Sentinels were posted around the practicing ground, who rigorously prevented the approach of strangers.

Prince NAPOLEON, says the *Nord*, was much struck with the apathy and feebleness he witnessed in Austria—the backwardness of Austrian institutions and Austrian men. The order, acuvity, strength of men and things Prussian, on the other hand, astonish him not a little. He expressed himself pretty freely on this subject at Constantinople,

Advices from Rome state that the *Austrian Correspondence* confirms the assertion that the Holy See is disposed to recommend to the Austrian Bishops an attitude of conciliation, and in particular that they should avoid all steps which could be considered as an interference in political affairs or in the business of the State.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Baden-Baden has declined the invitation of Bavaria to take part in a military convention of the Southern States.

The *General Correspondence* of Vienna states that in the last Council of Ministers, held under the presidence of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, the question as to the title of the Austrian Empire was definitively settled, and that for the future it is to be called the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

During the absence of Baron DE BEUST, Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, now at the waters of Gastein, Baron DE BECKE, Minister of Finance, is charged *ad interim* with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

The EX-King of Hanover, at Heitzing, persists in wishing to exercise the privileges of sovereignty, at the risk of violating the hospitality afforded him by Austria. He has now just reasserted his claim to the throne by the creation of an order of chivalry, to which he has given the name of "Langensalza." Extensive orders of ribbons and crosses had been given to Austrian jewelers, and at the same time brevets were widely distributed with the view of a very important anti-Prussian manifestation. The Government of Vienna, however, has decided otherwise, and forbidden the delivery of the decorations ordered by King GEORGE, while Baron DE BEUST has invited him to abandon all idea of carrying out the plan so imagined.

The preparations made by the managing committee of the Vienna shooting match appear to be gigantic, judging from the provision made to satisfy the hunger and thirst of the multitude. An establishment has been created capable of delivering daily 20,000 of those small, succulent sausages in which the Austrians take delight. The cellar is provisionally stored with 6,500 small barrels of beer kept in the coolest condition. Those who do not like that beverage can fall back on 140,000 bottles of *vin ordinaire*, 20,000 of a superior quality, 6,000 of champagne, and 4,000 flasks of sparkling Hungarian. In the extensive kitchens there are 108 ranges for roasting poultry and game, and also a number of immense boilers in which to cook soup, vegetables and meat. To perform the service of this vast establishment, there are 1,000 persons—700 men and 300 women.

A Madrid dispatch, dated July 18, says it is confirmed that the delay which occurred in the sailing of the *City of Madrid*, having on board the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, was occasioned by their Royal Highnesses demurring to leave Spain without a formal order from the Queen. The Duke of Sessa, husband of the Infanta LOUISA, has disappeared from Madrid. The two brothers CONCHA have left Madrid. The Marquis DUERO has gone to Malaga, and the Marquis of Havana to Logrono, the residence of ESPARTERO.

An armed collision has taken place in the Island of Askold, between the Russian troops, consisting of two companies only, and a medley of 500 individuals, composed of Chinese mandchoux and vagabonds, who picked gold. The Russians had a sailor killed and two officers and eight soldiers wounded. The mandchoux, when they returned to the land, burned the military station at Sinelok and the large colony of Schkotowa, and committed several murders. Troops have been sent to pursue the brigands and suppress the disorders. The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia has left Irkutsk for the scene of the disturbance.

Trial and Conviction of Max Klingler, the Boy Murderer in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 30.

A jury having been impaneled, the trial of MAX KLINGLER was continued yesterday. The boy, who is about 18 years old, was a tailor's apprentice to his uncle, HENRY WEIDER, living on Chouteau-avenue. A short time before he committed the crime, another German boy named PETER CHRISTMAN had killed a farmer named Ross and his little son, living in the Columbia Bottom. It is probable that the deed of CHRISTMAN had an influence upon the mind of KLINGLER, and led him to follow the example of that reckless youth, who exposited his crime upon the gallows. He borrowed a pistol from a comrade, and loaded it on the morning of the murder. His uncle had scolded him and made him angry by complaining of his work. In the morning while WEIDER was making a fire in the stove, KLINGLER approached him from behind, and putting the muzzle of the weapon close to the back of his head, fired. The shot proved fatal. Mrs. WEIDER came in, when the boy seized a hatchet and struck her several blows upon the head, fracturing her skull. Leaving her in an insensible condition, he fled, taking what money there was in the drawer. He ran to the Pacific depot, and was in such haste that he did not stop to pick up his hat, which was blown from his head in the street. Throwing away the pistol, he entered the train, which soon started westward, and he was carried swiftly from the scene of the tragedy. Telegrams were sent to various places, and in the afternoon KLINGLER was arrested on the train near St. Aubert by Marshal LEIBOLD, who was conveying some insane patients to Fulton. Knowing that there was great excitement among the Germans about the murder, Col. LEIBOLD did not send the boy back to the city at once, but took him to Fulton and brought him down two nights afterward, when the excitement had partially subsided. KLINGLER made a confession of the murder at the Coroner's inquest, and there can be no doubt as to his being the party who killed WEIDER. The only defence left his counsel was the plea of insanity. Mr. RUSSELL sent to Germany for proof that the boy had been subject to fits, but failed to get the desired affidavits. He went to trial with almost nothing to rely upon to establish his theory.

The witnesses for the State gave about the same testimony yesterday as at former examinations, and the defence put several witnesses upon the stand to establish the boy's insanity. One of the doctors made a phrenological examination of the prisoner's head, and found a slight depression on top near the crown. He could not tell whether this depression was congenital or had been produced by a fall; if caused by an accident it might compress the brain and produce insanity. Upon this slender foundation, with one or two instances of the outburst of the boy's bad temper, the defence rested the hopes of acquittal. Judge PRIMM granted the prisoner and his counsel every indulgence, and the Circuit-Attorney was quite lenient in his examination of the witnesses. MAX remained calm and composed through the trial, evidently relying upon the skill of his lawyers.

The instructions of the Judge were brief, touching only upon murder in the first degree and insanity. It was near midnight when the jury retired. At 12:30 o'clock the jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned and rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Samuel Dana Bell, of New-Hampshire.

From the Manchester (N. H.) Mirror, July 31.

It is our most painful duty to record the death of Hon. SAMUEL DANA BELL, formerly Chief Justice of this State, who died at his residence in this city at 5:45 o'clock this morning, in the 70th year of his age. Judge BELL has been in a delicate state of health for a few years past, on account of which he resigned his office of Chief Justice four years ago to-morrow. It is about one year since he has been mostly confined to his house, and been unable to engage in any active duties.

SAMUEL DANA BELL was born on the 9th day of October, 1798, at Francestown, in this State. He was the son of Hon. SAMUEL BELL, who was Governor of the State, Senator in Congress, and Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature. His mother was a daughter of Hon. SAMUEL DANA, of Amherst. He was a brother of Dr. JOHN BELL, Hon. JAMES BELL, and Dr. LUTHER V. BELL. He graduated at Harvard College in 1810, before he was 13 years of age. In 1849 he was appointed Justice of the Superior Court. In 1855, on the reorganization of the Court, he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1859 he was appointed Chief Justice of the same Court and resigned on the 1st of August, 1864. He was appointed by the authority of the Legislature to assist in the revision of the statutes of the State, published in 1830, 1842 and 1867. It is no discredit to the distinguished gentleman associated with him, to say that the admirable arrangement, perspicuity and correctness of our "general statutes" are greatly due to the learning, large experience and practical wisdom of Judge BELL.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Dog-in-the-Manger Business With Bricklayers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your recent editorials on the bricklayers' strike, evince the right spirit and view, though not presenting the why and the wherefore of the self-ruinous and public-violation conduct of the bricklayers of this City.

The bricklayers' "Society" has undoubtedly good intentions, but like a certain place paved with the same, has made itself entirely too hot for friend and foe. Blind to reason and right by the excess of partisan spirit and political wire-pulling, it has out-Heroded the veriest English Herod of trade societies. To be explicit, the "Society" has allowed itself to be, unconsciously, it is hoped, manipulated and worked up by the friends of an aspirant for the future Mayoralty of the City of New-York—a certain speculative builder, who is not of the legitimate trade but a mere tyro in bricks and mortar and an adept in pot-house politics. Here is the mainspring of the tribulation to the bricklayers and the bosses. The mechanics mainly begin to see the political game now and would abandon the "Society" at once were it not for physical intimidation, threats and badgering. The bosses have known it all along and made ample provision to resist, not that they love the bricklayer less, but that they hate the political corrupt intriguers more. There's the case in a nutshell and in truth.

In this day's TIMES you truly say:

"The able-bodied men in this City who are out of employment ought to set to work at the business of bricklaying. It is an occupation which does not require long for a smart man to learn, and after it is learned the workman can command $5 a day."

Ah! but the "Society" men will not allow this! Publicly their President, in Anglican-pseudo-American style, ordered his fearful men to prevent this; to use "argument" to draw off from honest labor and liberal pay any man who should dare go to work for the support of his family in a different mode from what this "benevolent Society" shall dictate! These are the orders of this European autocrat of the trowel and bricks! And an independent American mechanic, seeking to earn an honest and liberal income, must submit and become a pauper—won't work himself or allow others to work—depending for bread and meat upon the sweat of the brow of another mechanic, whose family is more or less deprived of this charity! Here is a regular and worse than dog-in-the-manger business! The Society may have good intentions truly, but, to say the least, very questionable practices!

And you say, Sir, that "rents will be far higher next year than they ought to be." Certainly! That is obvious. Less houses in the market make the prices greater with the increased demand, and money and population go elsewhere—a combination of public violation and detriment to the City of New-York. And, too, the "Society" will suffer by this, for charity is not of long duration, while reason and right are. Increased poor-rates and taxation are not just now attractive features, and the "Bricklayers' Society" cannot very well argue the contrary, though they practice it. And everything else in daily want is already higher, and will be still higher, by this strike.

You very pertinently say it is a "curious feature, too, on the conduct of the working bricklayers, that they are on the strike for lower wages." Yes! But the "dodge" of that is well comprehended. Their advocates and friends (?) claim to have "the burdens of labor diminished." Very good. There is not a "boss" in New-York to-day that will not cheerfully agree to that, and give every bricklayer full and fair pay for every hour he may work, be it three hours or ten hours! This has been proffered by the "bosses." What, then, is wanted? Work as many hours as you like, and get your own fair price! Why, the bricklayers must be the most bloated aristocrats of labor when they decline this offer! But they do decline it; and they decline to work themselves or let another bricklayer work or withdraw from the rules and regulations of the grand "Benevolent Union."

It is well comprehended that this "dodge" for low wages and low hours per day is merely the forerunner of another "dodge," (styled sometimes "strike,") for $5 per day of eight hours, and, by-and-by, $6, and—where's the end?

It is, Sir, as you say, a "foolish and costly contention." Where the remedy? Here: Let any bricklayer, good or bad, (and both are equally protected by the Society,) get as much as he can for his labor, be it eight or ten hours, and let him be paid by the hour, or by the job, or by the thousand bricks he may lay, and let him do so guided by his own judgment and the demand for labor in the market, and let him ignore British "trade unions" and societies, and, above all, pot-house politicians.

MONTGOMERY.

How to Become a Bricklayer.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

Among your "Minor Topics" I find an article advising able-bodied men out of employment to set to work at the business of bricklaying, an occupation requiring but little time to be learned. Will you not please, in your next, give some instructions, as to how and where to obtain such occupation, and oblige one who is a stranger in this City, and anxious to do something for a living.

Yours, &c., ABLE.

[NOTE.—Apply to any one of the builders.—ED.]

A Call for Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Prompted by charity, I yesterday visited the place of residence of PATRICK ROLAND, No. 154 East Forty-second-street, the man who was so dreadfully wounded a few days ago (as described in your paper) by the premature explosion of nitro-glycerine, losing his right hand and probably the use of the left, and also of his eyes. The man is still at the hospital. I was told by his wife *so did* had been offered, and they had no money. She has several small children, the youngest 13 months old. Besides giving aid myself, I feel it my duty to ask you to receive what the charitable may send you from inserting this.

A CONSTANT READER.

The Fatal Duel in New-Orleans—Statement by the Survivor.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 28.

We have received the following communication from Mr. J. S. BOSSIER, one of the principals in the duel fought on Saturday. His statement is, of course, published in justice to himself and friends. The assertion made was on the authority of parties who called at the office with the information, and claimed to be eye-witnesses to the duel. It was from them we learned every detail of the melancholy occurrence given.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-Orleans Times:

In the report in your local columns this morning, (Saturday,) of that most unhappy affair which occurred yesterday, between Mr. PAUL E. LARESCHE, Jr., and myself, resulting in the untimely fate of that unfortunate young man, there occurs a most grave error, unintentionally, I know, on your part, but a n error which, when I read it, struck me to the very heart. It was to the effect that I had waved my gun over my head, and hurrahed, when my opponent fell. If an exclamation escaped my lips, it was of horror and remorse at the deed, at seeing one lying there, with whom I had

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 1, 1868.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	115¾
60,000 U.S.6s, 5-20s, C. '62	114⅞
49,000 5-20s, C, '64	111⅜
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R, '65	109⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, new	108⅞
63,500 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67	109⅜
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜
1,750 Tr. Not., 73-10s, 3d series	108⅜
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.c	62
3,000 do	61⅝
10,000 do....bet. call	63⅝
20,000 do......2d call	63
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new	60⅞
20,000 do	61
10,000 do	61⅞
10,000 do	61⅞
10,000 do.....2d call	62
4,000 do	62⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s, new	52
61,000 N.C.6s, x-c	70
2,000 do....2d call	69
10,000 do	69⅛
15,000 N. Car. 6s, new	69
40,000 do..........s30	68⅞
56,000 do..........s30	68
20,000 do....bet. call	68⅛
2,000 Jersey C. W. L.	93
5,000 Conn. 6s	99¾
2,000 Missouri St. 6s	93
20,000 do....bet. call	93⅛
2,000 do.....2d call	93
1,000 Tol.& W. E. Bs.	73⅜

$2,000 Chi. & N.W.Con. Conv. Bs	94
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M.	101¾
500 Ill. Cen. Bs	120
2,000 Chic.&R.I.1stM.	99⅞
25 Bk. of Commerce	122¾
5 Fourth Nat. B	104¾
5 do	105
14 Pacific Mail	101⅛
100 do	101⅛
100 Adams Ex	52⅞
200 do	52⅝
200 do..........s60	52
15 U. S. Ex	46
100 Mer. U. Ex...b. call	24¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R	132⅛
200 do	132⅛
700 do	132
52 Erie R.......2d call	68⅛
100 Bost., H. & E	18⅛
200 Ill. Cen. R	151
300 do......2d call	150
200 Clev. & Tol	102¾
42 Clev., P. & Ash. R.	100
300 Chi. & R. I	110¾
100 Mil. & St. P	76
200 Mil. & St. P. Pf	83
300 do......2d call	83
300 Tol. W. & W	51
300 P., Ft. W. & C	110⅝
200 do	110⅝
100 do..........b30	110⅝
100 do..........b10	110⅞
18 Morris & Es	88
50 N. Y. & N. H. R.	145
9 New-Jer. Cen	121
100 O. & Miss. R	30⅞
22 C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	88

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '62	109⅜	$1,000 5-20s, C, '65.new	108⅜
310,000 5-20s, C, '62	113⅞	100,000 5-20s, C., '67	109
60,000 5-20s, C. '65	112⅞	31,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$120,000 Tenn.6s. new	61⅛	100 M. S. & N. I...ex. d	88⅞
10,000 do..........s10	61⅞	100 do..........s10	88⅞
20,000 do..........b3	61⅞	600 Clev. & Tol	102⅛
30,000 do..........s3	61⅞	200 Chi., R. I. & P	110⅞
10,000 do	61⅞	10 Chi. & N. W	83
20,000 N. Car. 6s. new	68	500 do..........s30	82¾
100 Mer. U. Ex	24¾	200 do	82⅞
500 N. Y. Cen...ex. d	132⅛	200 Chi. & N.W.Pf	82⅞
300 Erie R	68⅛	100 do..........b30	82⅞
300 Reading R	95⅜	100 do..........c	82⅞
100 Tol., W. & W	51¼	1200 Bost., H. & E	19⅛
200 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	110⅝	200 do	20
100 Ohio & M. R	30⅞	100 do..........s15	19⅞
200 Clev. & Pitts	89⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$21,000 Missouri 6s	93⅞	500 N. Y. Cen....ex. d	132⅛
5,000 do	94	100 do..........b10	132⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s. ex. c.	62⅜	100 do..........b30	132⅛
10,000 do	62⅞	600 Erie R	67⅞
33,000 Tenn St 6s.new	62⅛	200 do	67⅞
10,000 do	62⅞	200 do..........b10	67⅞
50,000 do	62⅛	200 do..........c	67⅝
10,000 do..........c	62⅛	200 do	67⅞
40,000 do	62⅛	200 Erie R. Pf	75⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new	68⅛	100 P., Ft. W.& C	110⅝
100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅛	100 O. & M. R	30⅞
50 Adams Ex. Co	52⅞	400 M. So. & N. I...ex-d	88⅞
100 Mer. U. Ex	24¾	100 do..........s10	88⅞
100 do..........b30	24¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts	89
50 do	24⅞	200 do	88⅞
50 do	24⅞	200 do	88⅞
100 Quicksilver	22	200 Cl. & Tol	102⅛
100 do..........s10	27⅞	100 Chi. R. I. & P....s3	110⅞
100 Pacific Mail....b10	101⅝	300 do	110⅞
100 West. U. Tel....b10	35⅞	200 Chi. & N.W	82⅞
100 do..........c	35	600 Ch. & N. W. Pf	82⅞
100 M. & St. P	75¾	100 Bos., Hart. & Erie.	19⅞

SATURDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 145⅛@145@144⅞@144⅞@145@145¼ ₩ cent. The market was made strong at the close of the day. The Export demand for the day's steamers was only $5,000 reported to the Custom House. For the whole week the Export is only $735,592, as against $1,275,075 received from California. The Customs demand for the week amounts to $2,510,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed on the basis of 110 ₩ cent. for first-class 60-day Bills on London, and 110⅞@110⅜ ₩ cent. for short sight. The Bank return for the week shows a decrease of $301,364 in the Specie in Bank, and a gain of $1,402,475 in Greenbacks. The general line of Deposits is $1,343,205 higher than last Monday, and the Loans are $1,033,592 less.

The market for Money is 3@4 ₩ cent. to the Brokers on first-class collateral, with exceptions at 5 ₩ cent. on Railway collateral.

The Public Funds, as on Friday, were generally dull, but the closing quotations show but slight variations in prices. The old 5-20s. of 1862 are 114⅞; the new of 1867, 109⅛ ₩ cent., and the 10-40s, 108⅞ ₩ cent. for the coupons, and 104⅝@104⅞ for the registered ex-September interest.

The Border State Bonds were higher on Missouris, and again active in Tennessees, which fluctuated somewhat violently between 61⅛@62⅞ ₩ cent. The telegrams in the morning papers were generally regarded as evidently shaped to order for the *Bear* account, and there was no other feeling on the subject than one of surprise that the Associated Press should be used for such gross exaggerations and unworthy purposes.

The Railway Share market was weaker than on Friday; the lower dealings in Erie partially affecting the whole list. These fell to 67⅞ ₩ cent., but recovered at the close of the day to 68⅛ ₩ cent. New-York Central left off at 132⅛ ₩ cent. The Western Roads were firm at 110⅞ for Rock Island, and 110⅞ for Fort Wayne, and steady on the Northwests and St Pauls. Michigan Southern and Pittsburg were ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. lower than on Friday. No Afternoon Boards were held, (as usual in the Summer season,) and after the early Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅞	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅛	109⅛
American Gold Coin	144⅞	145⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	62⅛	62⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	54⅛	54⅛
Missouri Bonds	93	94
North Carolina Bonds, old	69	68
New-York Central	*132⅛	132⅛
Erie Railway	68⅛	68⅛
Reading Railway	95	95
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅞
Northwest Common	83	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	82⅞	82⅞
Michigan Southern	*88⅞	88⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅛	110⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅞	89
Pacific Mail Company	101⅛	101⅞
St. Paul Preferred	83⅛	83
St. Paul Common	76½	76

*Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	115¼	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	128
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅝	End coup., 1871	122
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	5 ₩ cent. reg., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1874	118⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	109⅛	End. coup., 1874	114
5-20 500 & 1,000 1865	112⅛	10-40 reg	*104⅜
5-20 reg.. 1865. new is.	108⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	109⅛	6's Currency	102⅝

* Ex-Interest.

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108¼	Illinois 6s c.'79 aft. 1870.	99⅛
N. Y. Coup. B'y L.	108	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101
N.Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, 1870	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1872	101⅛	Illinois war loan	99⅜
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873	101¾	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	101⅜	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1878	92½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	102	Michigan 6 ₩ c. 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877	102⅛	Michigan 7 ₩ c. w. loan	100
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1878	102	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c.	62⅞
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874	98	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	62⅝
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875	96	Virginia 6s., ex c.	54¼
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1876	95	Virginia 6s, new bds	52
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	70
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	68¼
Illinois Canal Bds.1860	99½	Missouri 6s	94
Illinois reg.. 1860	99½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	92⅛
Ill. 6s. cou..'79 aft. 1860	99½	Louisiana 6s	63
Ill. 6s. cou.. '79 aft.1862	99⅛	Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Illinois 6s, c.'79 aft.1865	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	108
Manhattan	145	Irving	108
Merchants'	121	East River	100
America	142	Nassau	106
Phenix	107⅛	Corn Exchange	125
North River	108	Importers' & Trad's	126
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	108
Ocean	109	Fourth National	104½
American Exchange	120¾	Ninth National	109½
Chatham	145	Tenth National	98
Bank of the Republic	125	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90	75
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880	93	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	73
Hud. R.7s.1st M.. '69-70	103¾	Gal. & Chi. Ex	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., '75	100	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Harlem 1st M.	102¾	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s	94¼
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	112	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101⅛
Chi. B. & Q.8 ₩ c.1st M.	110½	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 1st M.	103
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	83	Pitts. Ft. W.&Ch. 2d M.	97
Alton & T. H. 2d M.Inc.	81	Pitts., Ft. W.&Ch.3d M.	92
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91	Clev. & P. 2d M.	95
Con. 7 ₩ cent. ex bds.	96	Clev. & P. 4th M.	77
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	88¼
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73¾	Ohio & Miss. Con.	88
Gt. Western 1st M. '88	103	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92⅜
Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	79

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,719,871 23; payments, $811,453 28; balance, $82,041,603 51. The receipts include for Customs, $175,000; for Gold Notes, $61,000.

The National Bank of the Republic, and the Bank of the Manhattan Company have each declared a half-yearly dividend of five ₩ cent.

In reply to a letter from Mr. P. LORILLARD, concerning the new tax on tobacco, and the necessity of an immediate compliance with the same, Commissioner ROLLINS, under date July 29, says:

"In answer to your letter of the 27th inst., I have to say that with the exception of the provisions relating to stamps, the various requirements of the law with regard to manufactures of tobacco, snuff and cigars take effect from the date of the passage of the law, except where otherwise specially provided.

This is true of all statements required to be made to Assistant Assessors, preparatory to filing bonds, new bonds, special taxes, packing, &c., concerning all which matter instructions will be issued as soon as they can be prepared."

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, after declaring their usual semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free of Government tax, and payable on the 1st of August, have added to their surplus 7 ₩ cent. for the past six months.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, from foreign ports, for the week ending July 31, 1868, was $3,509,347.

The earnings of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad for the years ending March 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal* have been as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$175,089 14	$173,647 82
From freight	277,184 89	299,018 61
From mails	11,102 58	7,714 60
From express	3,750 00	5,315 50
From miscellaneous	587 95	981 21
Totals	$467,714 56	$486,674 74
Expenditures, viz.:		
Maintenance of way	$127,358 17	$131,296 55
Maintenance of motive power	60,098 82	71,901 16
Cost of working road	92,269 83	93,676 47
Maintenance of management	10,852 23	10,666 56
Miscellaneous	30,283 83	28,685 11
Totals	$320,592 38	$335,725 85
Net balance	$147,122 18	$150,948 89
Balance from last report	154,808 26	217,260 29
Interest received	8,875 89	9,146 48
Engineer department less than last year	44 95	702 71
Total income	$310,851 28	$378,058 37
Appropriated in 1867-'68 as follows:		
Paid coupons, back coupons, expenses of paying the same, interest on over due bonds, and discounts on sinking fund bonds sold during the year		$66,905 20
Paid preferred stock dividends		57,939 00
Wood, oil and coal on hand more than last year		2,793 89
In superintendent's hands over last year		12,336 73
Paid trustees of sinking fund		12,500 00
Paid sundry expenses		3,226 33
Bonds and cash on hand		222,357 22
Total, as above		$378,058 37

Compared with the previous year the gross earnings of 1867-'68 show an increase of $18,960 18, with an increase in expenses of $15,133 47, making the increase in net earnings, $3,826 71.

The total number of passengers carried in 1867-'68 was 123,334; equal to 7,340,040 carried one mile. Total number of tons of freight, 57,856; equal to 3,471,360 tons carried one mile.

TRIAL BALANCE.

	1867.	1868.
Construction	$2,850,000 00	$2,850,000 00
Wood and oil on hand	11,975 46	14,015 14
Stock, &c., on hand	23,049 30	23,100 53
C. M. bonds on hand, due in 1870	800 00	800 00
Trustees of Sinking Fund	126,500 00	139,000 00
Pemigewasset House	16,000 00	16,000 00
J. A. Dodge, Sup't	15,760 39	28,097 12
Cash on hand for coupons unpaid	1,400 00	1,184 00
Cash on hand for dividends unpaid	....	11,253 00
Sinking Fund and Mortgage bonds on hand	220,000 00	174,000 00
Cash	15,860 29	55 920 22
Totals	$3,281,345 17	$3,313,370 01
Stock (old dividend, &c.)	$459,600 00	$459,600 00
Stock, preferred	800,000 00	800,000 00
Stock, new	540,400 00	540,400 00
Bonds due in 1865	204,000 00	204,000 00
Bonds due in 1870	350,000 00	350,000 00
Bonds due in 1889	496,000 00	496,000 00
Coupons due and unpaid	1,400 00	1,184 00
Dividends due and unpaid	1,448 89	1,448 89
Dividends not yet payable	28,125 00	28,125 00
Dividends due and unpaid since May, 1867	....	11,253 00
Profit and loss	400,371 28	421,359 12
Totals	$3,281,345 17	$3,313,370 01

President—JOHN E. LYON. Directors—John E. Lyon, Alexander H. Tilton, Joseph P. Pittman, Peter Butler, John L. Rix, John A. Parks, and Joseph W. Lang. Treasurer—Edward D. Harlow. Superintendent—J. A. Dodge.

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* of this date, in noticing the general depression of trade in Europe, as well as in the United States, says:

"A deep-rooted depression has set in everywhere, enterprise being held in check and prosperity a rare exception. There is no real distress, labor being, as a rule, fairly employed; yet industry nowhere exhibits energy or offers inducements to an expansion of operations. An universal dearness renders commodities and manufactures costly of production, and makes it impossible to market them at an average profit. Wealth, therefore, accumulates slowly and is not readily drawn into productive enterprises. As a natural consequence of these discouragements, money is returning from active circulation into the banking reservoirs and seeking temporary employment at unusually low rates of interest. On the Continent of Europe, and especially in Germany, the plethora of idle funds has induced an active demand for securities; which again has produced a more or less extravagant speculation. It is the protracted prevalence of this commercial depression that has opened a market in Germany for fully $500,000,000 of our bonds, and which is now inciting railroad and other enterprises of a speculative character. The Governments of Europe, weakened by late wars, find the occasion favorable to the negotiation of loans, and are recruiting their finances upon easy terms. England has advanced a large amount of its idle capital for the development of India; and yet there are now proposals on the market for foreign and colonial loans amounting to £20,000,000 sterling. In our own market money is lending at unprecedentedly low rates, and the special facility of borrowing has induced large speculative operations by capitalists, resulting in unnaturally high prices for stocks and bonds.

This industrial and commercial depression and its reflex results upon financial operations are the product of very obvious causes, the proper understanding of which will contribute materially to the remedy. In truth, we are in the midst of a reaction from a widespread series of wars, the effect of which are felt by all countries having commercial relations with each other. Scarcely had Europe recovered from the injury of the Crimean war, when a struggle broke out in Italy, resulting in a large loss of life. Then came a civil war in the United States, which has retired permanently from the ranks of labor fully one million of our ablest producers—an enormous per centage of our productive population. Contemporaneously, a bloody struggle occurred in Mexico, which has cost France heavily, and rendered Mexico a nullity in the commerce of the world for years to come. Next, came a brief but severe struggle between Austria and Prussia, in which the needle-gun made sweeping havoc of human life, the loss to the belligerents being far greater in men than the material of war or the destruction of property; nor are we to overlook the injury to Holland from the Schleswig struggle, which was the first step toward the German contest. More recently, we have had the Quixotic Abyssinian expedition, costing England $10,000,000; and finally the South American war, which has caused much loss of life, and may entail the most serious injury upon the trade of the Argentine Republic and Brazil.

The injury to commerce growing out of this seven years of ceaseless hostilities is incalculable. An immense proportion of the population of the civilized world has been kept under arms, and literally millions have been slaughtered or so disabled as to become a burthen to the community. While production has been curtailed to a very material extent through this severe thinning of the ranks of producers, and industry has been diverted to the construction of stupendous navies and the production of a thousand new appliances of warfare, national debts have been augmented and the burthens of taxation made more oppressive. The fact to be most prominently noted, in connection with these causes, is that they have very largely reduced the proportion of producers to consumers in both the Old World and the New. The natural result of this condition of things would be to exact an increased amount of labor from those laborers who remain, and compel some to become producers who had been non-producers. Most unfortunately, however, the former of these results has not been realized. By one of those perverse freaks which often deprive society of a much needed relief, the working classes have organized influential combinations for exacting unnaturally high wages, and, still worse, for curtailing the hours of labor; so that factious restrictions have been imposed upon production, and the cost of products has been unnecessarily increased.

Under such a condition of things is it a matter of wonder that for three or four successive years we should have suffered from short crops? Is it not rather a marvel that we have not been afflicted with famine? For three years the world was deprived of the American cotton crop, and compelled to substitute more costly materials at high prices; and even since the war we have not been able to supply much more than half the average crop. The reduced supply of grain and of cotton, the great staples of food and clothing for the masses of the world's population, has laid the basis for higher prices for all other products, while that effect has been enhanced through a reduced supply of labor for every branch of industry. The consequence of this diminished production has been high prices everywhere. In England, there has been a steady decline in prices since the financial crisis of 1866, the general value of raw materials and manufactures at the present time being little different as regards many important articles of commerce from that of eight years ago; but such is the commercial depression in other countries, that the moderation of prices has not induced a corresponding demand for goods. On the Continent of Europe, there is, perhaps, a sound basis for a more active condition of business, consumption having been economized and trade placed generally upon a conservative footing; but the tendency to recuperation is held in check by a state of armed peace and the threatening attitude of large armies newly equipped, and itching to test their prowess.

These are the chief causes of the prevailing commercial depression. In our own case, they are augmented temporarily by the preparations for a Presidential election, involving unusually exciting issues and calculated to interfere more than usual with the ordinary course of trade. There is, however, reason to hope that we have passed the climax of the reaction. The derangement of the relations of the several branches of production is being rapidly remedied. The special dearness of certain products is inducing an increase of their production, so that an equalization of values is likely to be soon attained. It is especially hopeful that the grain crops of the world are being brought up to their old proportions; so that, if the seasons next year should prove favorable, we may hope to have then recovered average prices for food, the most important step toward the regaining of a healthy state of trade. After a long period of inactivity and suspense, trade is apt to break loose suddenly from its fears, and with a half-desperate and half-hopeful feeling rush into new enterprises and make the utmost of its resources. It would seem possible that such an outburst may occur in Europe upon the first symptoms of the abatement of belligerent purposes; and, with such a change, the United States could not fail to sympathize beneficially."

Col. MYRON COLONEY, Financial and Commercial Editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who was recently in this City, has written to his journal the following notice of the New-York and Brooklyn grain elevators:

"Of elevators proper, with storage capacity, there are 10, the united housing capacities of which reach the enormous sum of 14,000,000 bushels of bulk grain. Among all these elevators not a single one is constructed upon the Western plan.

These elevators are all situated in Brooklyn, upon the margin of convenient docks, the following-named being upon what is known as the Atlantic Dock: Excelsior Elevator, SHAW & Co., capacity 1,250,000 bushels; LAIMBIER & Co.'s elevator, capacity 2,000,000 bushels; C. B. LOCKWOOD & Co.'s elevator, capacity 3,000,000 bushels; Clinton elevator, WM. B. BARBER, capacity 1,700,000 bushels; BAKER & MONTAGUE's elevator, capacity 500,000 bushels; Iron elevator, PARKER & PECK, capacity 500,000 bushels, and SCOTT & Co.'s elevator, capacity 400,000 bushels.

Situated upon other equally accessible docks are WOODRUFF & ROBINSON's elevator, capacity 2,000,000 bushels; Columbia elevator, WM. B. BARBER, 1,250,000 bushels, and the Central elevator, J. BUCKINGHAM & Co., capacity 500,000 bushels.

The Excelsior elevator of SHAW & Co. is situated upon South Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. It is 600 feet long and 100 feet broad, ranging in height from four to five stories. Its capacity, as already stated, is one and a quarter million bushels of bulk grain. It is provided with a large grain dryer, which performs its work in the most satisfactory manner. This grain dryer is under the same roof that covers the elevator, and is incased in every direction by iron, setting, as it were, in an immense iron vault. I saw this dryer in operation. It performs its work admirably; thoroughly dries the corn without killing the germ. Mr. SHAW assures me that it is one of the prevalent blunders of the age to suppose that in order to insure grain against heating, the germ must be destroyed by drying. He says he guarantees two things in his drying process: 1st. The grain shall not heat in any climate if kept dry. 2d. Every sound kernel shall grow as readily as grain that never has been dried. He says that to kill the germ spoils the flour or meal, and he wont have a dryer that will do it. In addition to the dryer, SHAW & Co.'s elevator is supplied with smut machines, blowers, screeners, &c., and performs its work well and satisfactorily. The cost of this elevator, if built now, would probably reach $500,000.

I went through the immense elevator stores of C. B. LOCKWOOD also. They are situated upon Atlantic Dock, and consist of elevators A and B; the first 460 feet front by 180 deep; the second 260 by 180. The capacity of 'A' is 2,000,000 bushels; the capacity of 'B' 1,000,000 bushels. These stores, like those of SHAW & Co., are fitted up most elaborately with machinery of all kinds for elevating, conveying, blowing, cleaning, weighing and discharging grain. There are no upright bins in these stores, the moist, sultry atmosphere demanding a great floor surface, where grain, intended to be stored for any length of time, can be stirred with scoop-shovels whenever it is deemed necessary. Upright bins answer very well here in Winter, but they are not liked for Summer storing. I was particularly struck with the completeness of the arrangement for weighing the grain at LOCKWOOD & Co.'s elevators. The beam of the scale is inclosed in a tight covering, having glass windows. The door of this incasing is locked with a strong padlock, to prevent maliciously disposed persons from tampering with the scales. There is a register which tallies every draft, without fail, and mistakes thus become almost absolutely impossible, as the weight is set on the scale beam for say fifty bushels, and when this amount has run into the bin, the valve closes by the downward pressure of the bin, acting upon some machinery arranged for the purpose, the scale beam rises, a valve in the bin opens, the fifty bushels run out, the bin rises relieved of the load, and, in doing so, moves the finger of the tally one stroke. Mr. LOCKWOOD's stores are very accessible, being situated upon Atlantic Dock, and offering twenty to twenty-two feet water for vessels to float on. The cost of such stores now would be about $1,000,000.

In addition to the stationary elevators and stores mentioned above, there are between thirty and forty floating elevators, whose business consists in unloading and loading grain, transferring it from one vessel to another. But they are not simply transfer elevators, but are provided with screens, blowers and weighers, the same as are operated on land. There are some with dryers combined, in spite of SYKES, of Chicago, more fully of which I will speak in my next letter. The most prominent of floating elevator associations is the 'International,' of which E. ANNAN is President. Their fleet consists of six floating elevators, five of which are built upon scows and have to be towed about, and one furnished with propelling power, and is enabled to move itself about. The capacity of these elevators to take in and discharge grain, cooling, cleaning and weighing it, is 4,000 bushels per hour each, or, when all at work, 24,000 bushels per hour. The capital stock of this company is $160,000, all held by a few men, and a good dividend is annually divided. The charges for transfer of grain are very light, and the benefit which it receives from the stirring, blowing and screening which it gets preparatory to its long sea voyage amply compensates for the outlay."

Pacific Railroad (of Missouri)—Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

The Pacific Railroad (of Missouri,) through the undersigned, offer for sale a limited amount of their six per cent. gold bonds at 97½ ₩ cent. and accrued interest.

The road extends from St. Louis 283 miles to Kansas City, there connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad (E. D.) and other roads, and was completed in 1865, at an expenditure of over $13,000,000.

The earnings for the year ending February, 1867, were	$2,675,874 00
Operating expenses	1,956,644 00
Net earnings were	$719,230 00
For the year ending February, 1868, the earnings were	$3,003,681 31
Operating expenses were	2,030,626 33
Net earnings	$973,054 92

While for the first quarter of 1868 the net earnings exceed those of same quarter in 1867 by $133,679 69.

The Railroad Company, in order to pay off the State of Missouri for advances in aid of constructing the road, as well as all other liens, has issued $7,000,000 of First Mortgage 6 ₩ cent. bonds, secured by deed of trust to Messrs. JAMES PUNNETT, President of Bank of America, New-York; U. A. MURDOCK, President of Continental National Bank, New-York, and LUTHER C. CLARK, of CLARK, DODGE & Co.

The bonds run twenty years from Aug. 1, 1868, interest February and August in New-York. Principal and interest payable in gold coin.

In offering these bonds to the public we remark that the road passes through the central, most populous, fertile and growing part of the State of Missouri, forms part of an important line, and is a completed and successful enterprise; already earning nearly double the amount required to meet the interest on its entire indebtedness, thus entitling the bonds to the rank of a first-class security. Government and other securities received in exchange at market rates.

CLARK, DODGE & Co.,
No. 51 Wall-street.

The Sumner-street Fire in Boston—List of Insurance.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 30.

The loss of Messrs. BROWN, LEWIS & Co. by the fire on Wednesday evening was nearly $40,000. They had insurance of $7,500 in the Franklin Company, $5,000 in the Howard Company, $10,000 in the Merchants', $7,500 in the Neptune, and $5,000 in the Prescott—in all $35,000.

PORTER BROTHERS were insured for $3,000 in the Shoe and Leather Dealers' office, and $3,000 in the New-England office, which but partially covers their loss. Their stock was valued at $75,000.

SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN were insured $5,000 in each of the following offices: Queen's Mutual, of Liverpool; Ætna, of Hartford; Howard, of Boston; Commerce, of Albany; People's, of Worcester; Yonkers, of New-York; and Security, of New-York—in all $35,000. This does not cover their loss. Their stock was valued at $75,000.

LOUIS & COHEN were insured in the Boston office $2,500; People's, of Worcester, $1,250; Security, of New-York, $2,500; and other offices.

There was an insurance of $15,000 on the building in the Dorchester Mutual, Quincy and Merchants' and Fireman's, of Worcester. The damage to the building was about $10,000.

The entire insurance on the building and the stocks of the several parties was about $100,000.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

MOTION TO BOND PROPERTY UNDER SEIZURE—CLAIMS OF MORTGAGEES—PRIORITY OF LIEN.

The United States vs. *All the Distilled Spirits, &c., found at Nos. 307 and 309 Avenue A, at the Distillery of England & Evans.*—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a motion made by Archer & Brother, as claimants in this case, to be allowed to bond certain property in the custody of the Marshal under the process in this case. The property is under seizure for alleged violations of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States. Archer & Brother have intervened and filed a claim and answer, claiming, as mortgagees, the possession of a part of the property so seized. Their claim is founded on a chattel mortgage, executed to them Nov. 20, 1866, to secure a debt previously contracted, and conditioned for the payment thereof in four months from that date. The seizure was made Feb. 3, 1868, for a forfeiture incurred subsequently to the giving of the mortgage. The information was filed Feb. 6, 1868.

A motion has heretofore been made on the part of the mortgageors, or parties holding under them, as claimants in the case, to bond the same property, which motion was denied by the Court. The ground on which the present motion is urged is, that as the mortgage was made in good faith as security for a debt incurred for merchandise sold to the mortgageors by the mortgagees before the forfeiture was incurred, and as there is no collision between the mortgagees and the parties concerned in the acts out of which the forfeiture arose, and as the mortgagees did not participate in such acts, the lien of the mortgage is superior to the claim of the United States under the forfeiture, and the latter cannot override the former. It is insisted that nothing more is forfeited to the United States than the right of property of the offender who violates the law in the property mortgaged, and that the United States take the property subject to the lien of the mortgage. I cannot assent to this view. By the various sections of the Internal Revenue act that are counted on in the information, it is the offending thing that is forfeited; the entire right of property of all the world in the thing is cut off; the proceeding is *in rem.*, and it is not the right of property therein of the mortgageor, any more than the right of the mortgagee, that is cut off. The thing is the offender and the mortgagee, by suffering the thing to be in such a position that the offence can be committed in respect of it, is just as much, in a legal sense, a participant in the offence, so far as the thing is concerned, as is the mortgageor, who actively uses the thing to commit the offence.

The mortgagees in this case stand, therefore, in the same position as the mortgageors, and as those who hold under the mortgageors, so far as this motion is concerned. Nothing is shown to vary the facts on which the Court denied the previous motion to bond. The present motion is, therefore, denied.

D. McMahon, for the motion; E. Allen, (Assistant United States Attorney,) for the United States.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE WOOD LEASES—A DECISION AGAINST THE CITY.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *Fernando Wood, &c.*—Judge CARDOZO, before whom this action was tried several weeks ago, has just rendered his decision, from which it appears that Mr. Wood is entitled to recover the rent that was due at the time of the commencement of the action, with interest and costs. If the defendants' attorney thinks it proper to take it, the judgment may direct the execution and delivery by the Comptroller of a lease pursuant to the resolution passed by the Common Council and approved by Mayor Gunther. As our readers may remember, this action has arisen in consequence of the City authorities agreeing to lease certain rooms in premises Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for the use of the Law Department. The term was ten years; the price to be paid $18,000 per year—divided as follows: $8,000 for the Corporation Counsel's office, $5,000 for the Corporation Attorney's office, and $5,000 for that of the Public Administrator. The law officers have used the rooms very little, one reason being that they were found to be very unsuitable. The following is the opinion:

CARDOZO, J.—The only case attempted to be made by the complainant in this action, upon which the resolution in question is sought to be invalidated is, the same was procured to be passed by the Common Council, and to be approved by the Mayor, by means of "fraud, bribery and corruption." There is no allegation except in reference to that point. The evidence on trial was confined to proof of that charge, and having utterly failed, the learned Counsel to the Corporation very properly withdrew all charges of fraud, bribery and corruption from the case. The plaintiffs, therefore, upon the pleadings and the proofs, have no ground of complaint, and of course they are not entitled to any judgment in their favor. The only questions really worthy of consideration are whether the defendant Wood can recover rent in this action, and if so, down to what period. The plaintiffs sought by their action to have the resolution of the Common Council annulled, and the making and delivery of the lease authorized and directed by that resolution enjoined and prohibited. I think it clear that the "transaction" constituting the foundation of the plaintiffs' claim are the resolution and the proposed lease, and that therefore there can be no doubt but that the defendant may counterclaim for the rent. I do not stop to consider whether there be any force in the point taken by the counsel for the City that no recovery can be had until a formal lease has been executed and delivered, because conceding that it be so, upon the proof before me, it would be my duty to decree specific performance and execution of the lease, and to render judgment for the amount due. All of that is within the case made by the answer and the proofs, and when that is so, the proper judgment is to be given, irrespective of what demand for relief the pleadings may contain. (N. Y. Ice Co. *vs.* N. W. Ins. Co., 23 N. Y., 357.) The main point upon which the learned Counsel for the Corporation seemed to rely was based upon the question he raised as to the character of the tenancy of the City after the expiration of the lease directed to be renewed. He claimed that it was a mere holding over under the expired lease, and not an occupancy under the proposed new lease or the resolution authorizing and directing its execution. But this cannot be sustained. The defendant, Wood, had notified the City that occupancy of any part of the premises after the expiration of the then current lease, would be deemed an acceptance of the premises for the term and at the rent mentioned in the resolution, and after that notice if the plaintiffs chose to occupy, they did so upon the terms presented by the owner of the fee in that notice. This point has been determined by the Court of Appeals, (Despard *vs.* Walbridge, 15 N. Y., p. 374.) The resolution of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, is a sufficient signing within the statute of frauds, (Carroll *vs.* The Mayor, G. T. N. Y. Com. Pleas.) Respecting the other points, I think no special remark is necessary. Either the proof disposes of them or they are overruled by the cases mentioned by the Corporation Counsel himself. Indeed, I may add that the question of fraud being taken from the case, there is very little left in of it after the decision of Judge Leonard upon the motion for a mandamus. (2 Abb. P. R. N., S. 315.) As to the amount which Mr. Wood is entitled to recover in this action, I think it only necessary to say, that I have concluded that it must be limited to the rent due when the action was commenced. For that sum, with interest and costs, judgment will be rendered in his favor against the plaintiffs, and if the defendants' attorney thinks proper to take it, the judgment may direct the execution and delivery, by the Comptroller, of a lease pursuant to the resolution in conformity with the views above expressed. Judgement accordingly.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following-mentioned wills were admitted to probate: Of Hanrich Fischacher, Elbert Hein, Chas. F. Kiffee, William McMurray, Samuel F. Waring, William Leggat, Joseph E. Pope, William Perry, Timothy Perry, John H. Burgy and John H. Scott.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased: Wilhelmina Hoppen, Kate J. Bond, George Wells, Patrick M. Flannagan, Michael Burke, Johanna M. M. Sutherland, Frederick Browning, Thomas Phair, John G. Rancher, Dorethea G. Kapp, John Surand, John Burke, Jr., Samuel Dessaur, Owen Fay, Jr., Philip Bievan, Charles Larsson, Elizabeth Lamb, Henning Neilson, Lucretia Von Buskirk, Marie Weineck, Jas. Wright, Lawrence Byrnes, Mary G. Van Scoy, William Conklin, William Dwyer, John G. Dixen, Elizabeth Corbin, Philip Dwyer, Jefferson D. Gray, Catharine E. Allen, Morton P. Wolffe, Martin Bentz, Mary Magrath, Conrad Kock, Thomas O'Hara and Gertrude Vermylye.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

Letters of guardianship were granted as follows: Michael Curran appointed guardian of Michael Burke, Anna C. Cornell, of Abby A. and George E. Cornell; William T. Reilly, of Margaret and Harriet J. Reilly; Michael Roche, of Mary Tuortell; Mary McQuade, of Philip and David McQuade.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wm. C. O'Brien *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. Musgrave *vs.* The Same, and Gates *vs.* The Same. The motion for Receiver must be denied, and the injunctions vacated without costs, and under the circumstances the plaintiffs must have leave to discontinue these suits without cost if they desire. The vacating of the injunctions will render any action upon the petition in the cases of Fisk, &c., unnecessary.

Henry Brash *vs.* H. Schlessinger, et al.; motion granted.

Thos. B. Wilson *vs.* George N. Davis; motion denied.

Steinhauser *vs.* Steinhauser; motion denied without costs and without prejudice to any future application except that the security required is reduced to $1,000.

Chas. L. Cottrell *vs.* Eliza Cottrell; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

The People ex rel. Raymond & Jones *vs.* The Comptroller; the *mandamus* must issue.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. F. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Owen McGovern, John Ramerick, James Brown, Cornelius White, Hugh Sheily, Joshua B. Sutton and William A. Kinnilly, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz.: Thomas M. Smith, of the town of New Utrecht; James Lorimer, of the City of Hamilton, Canada; Michael Quigley, James Chapman, Mary A. Pick and Johanna Widness, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted to Ida K. Layton for Elijah J. Hildreth, to Joseph Schemermann for Francisca Fraught, to Ann McGaughran for Ellen F. Hopkins, to Franklin Woodruff for William Glover Starr, to Hariet W. Starr for Helen Maria Starr, and to Reuben W. Ropes for Florence Starr, all of the City of Brooklyn.

National Guard News and Gossip.

Major EGAN, U. S. A., the referee during the champion contest between the Montgomery Guard, of Boston, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, has addressed the following letter to Col. JOHN WARD in relation to his decision:

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 31, 1868.

COLONEL: I see in some of the papers of to-day that surprise is expressed at the decision of the drill of yesterday, and I hasten (although a stranger 'till yesterday to you and your officers) to give you an account of that decision.

Both judges, the one on the part of your company and the one on the part of the company from Boston, as they could not agree, left the decision to me, and I gave the flag to the company of your regiment for the following reasons:

In every part of the drill, save the manual of arms, the company of your regiment followed the tactics faithfully and excelled the contesting company. The marching, manœuvering and the steadiness in carrying arms, time of step, dress and attention of the men, were all better, and throughout the drill there was an honest adherence to tactics that the other company did not follow.

Capt. FINAN's company excelled the one of your regiment in the manual, but not enough to counterbalance its deficiencies in other respects.

I see, also, there is an accusation of foul play. I certainly did not see any of it, though I faithfully took notice of everything. The ground was obstructed *often* during the drill of your company, and *once* during the drill of Capt. FINAN's company. He complained of it, and I had the drill stopped at once, till abundance of space was cleared for him; and, from the shouts of admiration, I am confident that the friends of Capt. FINAN's company obstructed the drill.

I saw no disposition on the part of the spectators to discourage either company; nor was there cause for either company to be discouraged, and every assertion to the contrary is false.

Respectfully, JOHN EGAN,
Captain Infantry and Brevet Major.

To Col. JOHN WARD, Commanding Twelfth Infantry.

The following persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, in the National Guard, during the week ending July 25:

First Cavalry Brigade—Andrew Barstow, Aid-de-Camp; rank of Captain from June 20, 1868, *vice* William F. Moller, promoted. William C. Trull, Commissary of Subsistence; rank of Captain from July 4, 1868; original vacancy.

Thirteenth Brigade—Seymour Birch, Commissary of Subsistence; rank of Captain from July 14, 1868; original vacancy.

Fifth Infantry—John M. Hein, First Lieutenant; rank from June 5, 1868, *vice* F. W. Weber, resigned. Balthaser Euler, Second Lieutenant; rank from June 5, 1868, *vice* J. M. Hein, promoted.

Eighth Infantry—William S. Carr, Colonel; rank from June 18, 1868, *vice* W. S. Carr, resigned. Robert D. Nesmith, Surgeon; rank from June 4, 1868, *vice* John W. Robie, resigned. Richard A. Riker, Commissary of Subsistence; rank of First Lieutenant from June 20, 1868; original vacancy.

Nineteenth Infantry—Samuel McQuade, Captain; rank from June 26, 1868, *vice* James C. Taggart, promoted. Wm. C. Carmichael, Second Lieutenant, rank from June 26, 1868, *vice* Samuel McQuade, promoted.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Wm. Gramer, Second Lieutenant; rank from July 23, 1868, *vice* Sausbier, dismissed. Alexander Endres, First Lieutenant; rank from June 22, 1868, *vice* F. Schumaker, promoted. Robert Schaffer, Second Lieutenant; rank from July 15, 1868, *vice* Alexander Endres, promoted.

Thirty-seventh Infantry—Charles H. Patrick, Adjutant; rank from June 5, 1868, *vice* Geo. D. Warring, resigned.

Seventy-first Infantry—Thomas W. B. Simmons, First Lieutenant; rank from June 30, 1868, *vice* W. Carpenter, resigned. Peter Eagan, Jr., Second Lieutenant; rank from June 30, 1868, *vice* T. W. B. Simmons, promoted.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—Christopher Pullman, Lieutenant-Colonel; rank from June 22, 1868; *vice* Thos. Barclay, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—William Merton, Second Lieutenant; rank from June 5, 1868; *vice* Lieutenant Charles Pfeuller, promoted, Jacob Gruber, First Lieutenant; rank from June 5, 1868; *vice* Frank Sohmer, resigned. Henry Reuling, Second Lieutenant; rank from June 5, 1868; *vice* Jacob Gruber, promoted. Hermann Gerntzen, Adjutant; rank from May 23, 1868: *vice* Otto Meyer, resigned.

First Artillery—John Henry Bauer, First Lieutenant; rank from June 15, 1868; *vice* Jacob Wolf, resigned. Henry C. A Kasschan, Second Lieutenant; rank from June 15, 1868; *vice* J. Henry Bauer, promoted.

Battalion Washington Grays—Robt. M. Cook. Captain; rank from June 2, 1868; *vice* Conlin, resigned. Jacob C. Bants, Second Lieutenant; rank from June 24, 1868; *vice* Cook, promoted.

Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade—Ira L. Beebe, Captain; rank from July 20, 1868, *vice* J. S. Amoore, resigned. J. Styles Amoore, First Lieutenant; rank from July 20, 1868, *vice* Ira L. Beebe promoted.

The following resignations have been accepted during the same week:

Sixth Brigade—D. Halstead Meeks, Engineer.

Second Infantry—John Hennessey, First Lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry—John Soltan, Second Lieutenant.

Eighty-seventh Infantry—W. L. Scott, Adjutant.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Edward Praur, Second Lieutenant.

One Hundred and Sixth Infantry—Wm. W. Johnson, First Lieutenant; Stilson E. Hill, First Lieutenant.

The Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment have decided to go to Albany and receive the State colors awarded the command. The regiment will embark on a special steamer on the evening of the 26th inst., remain at Albany all day, and return the same night.

Company K, of the Eighth Regiment, will hold their annual Summer night festival on the 13th inst., it having been postponed from the 21st ult. on account of the weather. Capt. Wm. Green and his command intend having a good time.

At an election of Company I, Sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., held at their armory on Thursday evening, 30th inst., for the purpose of electing a Second Lieutenant, Philip Wolff was elected to that position, *vice* Charles T. Taylor, resigned.

The Difficulty in Augusta, Ga.—One Side of the Story.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, July 28.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a party of gentlemen were in a restaurant on Jackson-street, near the corner of Broad, when a gentleman drove up in a carriage and called somewhat loudly for his friends to come out and join him in a ride. A policeman standing near ordered the gentleman, in a very offensive tone and manner, not to make so much noise. This brought from the party a sharp retort, when the policeman rapped for aid, and immediately Chief of Police DILLON, and EVANS, policeman, with others, appeared upon the scene of conflict. DILLON, without inquiry into the cause of the trouble, ordered Capt. LEWIS PICQUET to be arrested and taken to the guard-house. A few sharp words ensued between the parties, when Capt. ALEXANDER PHILIP interposed to prevent PICQUET from being shot. DILLON presented his pistol to PHILIP's left breast and fired, the ball entering a little to the left of the left nipple, ranging across the body and making its exit a few inches to the right of the right nipple. Capt. PHILIP fell, when EVANS, policeman, fired two shots at him while down and then struck him a severe blow with his pistol on the head, giving him a severe cut on the scalp. The firing was rapid for some moments, and CORNELIUS RED received two wounds, one of the balls passing through both legs, breaking and crushing the bones of one and completely disabling him. Another ball entered and passed through the lower abdomen. RED fell and exclaimed, "I am killed," when DILLON ran up and fired upon him again while down and disabled. DILLON's ball entered one side of his breast, and passing through the body, entered and crushed the bones of one arm. This is a mortal wound. It was reported that EVANS was slightly hurt in the head, but we could get nothing authentic on this point.

DILLON was shot in the *melée*, and dangerously if not mortally wounded. He received a severe contused wound from a spent ball in the right side of the abdomen, and another ball entered his left side a little in front and, passing through the body, was lodged under the skin in the back a few inches to the right of the back bone. His surgeon does not think his wound necessarily fatal. Capt. PHILIP's wound is serious and painful but not dangerous. Mr. RED's wounds are mortal, and at the time of our going to press he was reported as gradually sinking. He states that DILLON shot him last while he was down, and unable further to defend himself. This account is corroborated by several other witnesses of the bloody scene.

RECALLED TO JAPAN.—Nine of the eleven Japanese who have been living with Mr. T. L. HARRIS, in Brocton, for a year past, have been ordered home by their Government; the other two have sent for permission to remain here, but may not receive it. The company was sent out by the Japanese Government to learn our ways of farming and living, particularly our system of grape culture, and have exhibited great eagerness and capacity for learning while here. They were educated men of respectable position in their own country, have acquired our language while here, and impressed all with respect who have met them. As mechanics they are said to greatly excel our own countrymen in delicate and accurate wormanship, their carpenter work being particularly fine. The civil war now raging in Japan has impelled their recall.—*Fredonia (N. Y.) Censor, July 29.*

A BULL FIGHT.

Scenes in a Spanish Ring—The Sports of Madrid.

The subjoined graphic account of a bull fight in Madrid is from the pen of SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Esq., writing to the New-York *Weekly:*

I have seen what is called a bull fight. I will try and describe it. Providing myself with a ticket, of which the following is copy:

PLAZA DE TOROS.
FUNCION DE NOVILLOS.
PALCO NUM 5
TABLONCILLO,
PRECIO: CUATRO REALES.
TOROS. — PLAZA DE TOROS.

I passed between two rows of guards, having muskets with fixed bayonets, and found my seat. The arena or ring is over 200 feet in diameter; around it is a strong fence, about 5½ feet high. Some 18 inches above the level of the arena, on the inside of the fence, and against it, is a step running the entire circuit of the ring, placed there to aid the men in jumping this fence when pursued by the bull. Some six feet beyond this fence is another one, a little higher, and back of this are the stone seats, rising amphitheatre fashion, to the covered boxes occupied by the higher classes.

At convenient distances gates are placed in the first fence—that is the one next the ring—which, on opening, turn out across the space formed by the first and second fences. These gates are thus arranged for the purpose of turning the bull back into the ring or arena when he jumps the first fence, as he sometimes does.

This space between these two fences is a favorite spot for the young men to stand and thrust sticks into the bull whenever they can.

The seats were full of people—perhaps ten thousand men, women, boys, girls, and babies in their mother's arms.

At a signal, two or three sickly-looking fellows in uniform, ride into the ring, march slowly around it, and go out. Another signal, a blast on a bugle, and in come the gaily-clad wretches that are to tease and torment the bull. Another blast on the bugle, and then enter three or four poor, miserable old horses, with one eye blinded (to instantly kill which would be kindness) ridden by men having their legs cased in iron, to prevent their being hurt by the bull or by the horses falling on them. Each of these mounted horsemen with iron-clad legs, has a long stick looking like a bean-pole, which he carries on the blind side of his horse, for the purpose of thrusting at the bull, but it is so seldom needed that it appears to be carried more for show than use.

Ten gaudily-dressed fellows, mounted and on foot place themselves in front of the manager of the delightful sports that are to follow, make obeisance, scatter themselves about the ring—the bugle again sounds, a gate is opened, and in bounds a fine-looking dark-brown bull, with beautiful head and horns. [These Spanish bulls do not have the short, horizontal horns, and thick, heavy, curly necks of American bulls, but the horns are longer, tapering and stand up, spreading apart as they grow, more like the horns of the working oxen of New-England.]

He is smarting with pain from the barb and spear wounds he has received in the pen; his shoulders are bloody; he is frightened; mad with anger; he passes a horse conveniently placed near the gate for him to attack; dives at one of the tormentors who bears a bright-colored cloth, or rather dives at the cloth, the cowardly fellow that holds it before the animal taking good care to keep his worthless carcase out of the way of the bull's horns. These fellows have different high-sounding names, such as picadors, banderillo, matadors, &c.; but I shall drop all these, and simply call them tormentors, teasers, &c. I shall not even style them bull-fighters, for they don't fight the bull at all, not one of them.

Another red rag is held before the bull at arm's length by another tormentor; the bull dives at it, fastens his horns in it; tormentor drops it, runs for the fence; bull after him; tormentor jumps the fence; bull attacks other red rags; other tormentors jump the fence. The crowd don't like such tame sport. A blast of the bugle, and another tormentor enters with gaily-trimmed barbed arrows, about three feet long; these he is to place in the shoulders of the bull to increase his rage and make him attack the horses. He approaches the animal from the side, don't face him like a man, and while the attention of the bull is drawn to the red rag of another tormentor, succeeds, after several attempts, in planting the barbs in the bull's shoulder, whereat the crowd shout their approval; bull rushes around the ring with the arrows in his shoulder; sees one of the old horses (mounted by iron-clad legs;) poor old horse can't see bull, for the blinded side of these fiery steeds is always kept to the animal. Bull pitches at the old horse; disembowels him; tumbles him over on to iron-clad legs (any boy could throw him down, so weak is he from poverty of flesh;) the crowd shout; tormentors draw near with red rags to attract bull's attention, for fear he may pitch into iron-clad legs; legs are pulled from under horse, iron-clads and all; horse is lifted up; iron-clad legs go out of the ring, limping; another iron-clad takes his horse and the sport goes on; but it is too tame to suit the crowd of men, women, boys, girls and babies in arms; so the bugle is sounded, and another gaily-dressed tormentor enters, and, after more attempts, and more aid by other tormentors with red rags, plants two more barbs in bull's shoulders, to the great delight of the crowd. Bull gets more angry, chases other red rags; other tormentors leap the fence; two more barbs are planted in bull's shoulders; he pitches into another old horse, rips open his belly, drags out his entrails, throws him on to iron-clad legs; red rags again come to the rescue of the iron-clad legs; horse is killed; but this bull is too tame to suit the crowd, and the bull-killer is called in to dispatch him, which, after several attempts, he does, by thrusting a long, keen lance into his neck near the shoulder. The first horse wounded by the bull has his entrails pushed back into his body, is taken out of the ring, to be brought back again for another bull to finish. The first bull is removed; the tormentors, with red rags, take their places; the iron-clad legs straddle other fiery steeds with one eye blinded; the gate again opens, and in comes a fine, dark, yellow bull, with a barb in his shoulder, the blood coloring his handsome coat, his eyes flashing anger. With a bound he knocks over old horse number one; crowd shouts; evidently there is fire in this fellow; the tormentors, with red rags, attract his attention; he scatters them in all directions; they leap the inner fence, so does the bull; the 10,000 shout; the crowd in the circle between the two fences run and jump as only Spanish cowards can; the gates are opened across the inner circle; the bull's flight is checked, and he is turned once more into the ring; rushes madly at horse number two, (number one having died,) who stands with his blind side toward him, and with his entrails protruding, (the one disembowelled by bull No. 1,) throws him on to iron-clad legs No. 2; the crowd shout, the boys yell, the women wave their handkerchiefs; the tormentors, with red rags, draw near; the bull chases them; they drop their rags; leap the fences, so does the bull; more shouting; the crowd in that circular space run again; the gates are thrown open across the track of the bull, and he enters the ring again, to leap the fence and drive out the brave young men five times more, to the great delight of the ten thousand.

After leaping that high fence seven times, and killing three horses and wounding others, he begins to lag a little; the bugle sounds and the wretches with barbs enter, and the bull is pierced by four of the long arrows, to the great pleasure of the crowd; then he rushes madly about the ring, tears red rags to pieces, and pitches into two dead horses; tears off their saddles and throws them into the air; crowd shouts; he drives at horse number three; horse is whipped and goaded into a limping attempt at galloping across the arena; he chases him; the crowd yell with delight; the horse is knocked over, is gored; handkerchiefs flutter with glee; the children scream with delight; tormentors, with red rags, remove iron-clad legs from the fury of the bull; he gores the horse; crowd clap hands; bull chases the teazers; they leap the fence; he can't, he is too tired, has lost too much blood; he walks around the ring, holding his nose on top of the fence; brave young men next the fence thrust sticks in his face; poke his sides; more barbs are thrust into his shoulders; horse number three can't get up for iron-clad legs to mount again; gay-dressed teasers thrash him with sticks as big as a man's thumb; pound him over the head, on the body, on the legs, twist his tail almost off, kick him—all in vain, the poor creature can't get up; bull drives them out of the ring; dying horse lifts up his poor old head, looks imploringly around for help as pitifully as only a suffering horse can look, but no pity in that crowd of human devils, no mercy in that ring, except with the bull, for he utterly refused to approach him again; two, four, six, eight barbs are in bull's shoulders; he arouses a little, shows a little anger at the red rags, drops on his knees, begs for mercy; tormentors get him on his feet again; he tries to chase them; he can't; the gaily-dressed killer comes, and, after making several efforts, aided by the tormentors with the red rags, who attract the bull's attention, succeeds in planting the merciful steel in his neck, and he dies; the gates open; mules come in; the dead bull and the three dead horses are drawn out; a rope is placed around the neck of the horse who is not yet dead, and the mules draw him out, kicking as he goes, to the great pleasure of the 10,000, who clap their hands and shout with joy.

Bull No. 3 is introduced with the same bugle calls and tormentors, and teazers, and iron-clad legs; but, as he was a tame fellow, only knocking over two or three old horses, not goring any of them—not letting out their entrails—not jumping the fence—in fact, showing no pluck, he was soon dispatched by the killer, and bull No. 4 enters. And as he, too, is rather tame, don't gore any old horses—don't jump the fence, the bugle sounds, and three two-legged devils lead in, or rather are pulled in by four devils on four legs, in the shape of monster bulldogs and huge bloodhounds, who, in their haste to attack the poor bull, pull, and try to break the thongs that hold them.

In a moment they are loose. With a silent bound they fasten upon the poor beast—at his throat, at his nose, at his hams. The bull throws one dog in the air, tramples on another; the crowd shout; the two tossed and trampled dogs are up again; again they fasten their deadly teeth in his flesh; this time, for certain, the bull tries to run with them; the dogs are too heavy; he can't carry them; he struggles; the crowd yell; the bull tries to shake them off; he can't; the dogs' teeth are too deeply embedded in his flesh; they draw blood, they bite deeper; he grows weak, gets on to his knees, begs for mercy; devils on two legs have no more mercy than dog-devils on four; the dogs are not taken off; the bull dies.

The crowd are pleased; they clap their hands, and shout; tormentors, teazers and iron-clad legs make their obeisance to the managing devil, and the sport is over.

This is what the Spanish people call a "bull fight." A more absurd misnomer could not be applied to anything. Fighting implies a conflict between persons, or things somewhat equal; but there is no fighting here, unless the poor bull's efforts to defend himself from the four great dogs can be called a fight; but surely that was no fight. Four to one, where either of the four is more than a match for the one, is no fight at all.

The tormentors, with red rags, don't fight the bull; they hold their rags before him at arm's length, keeping themselves to one side of the animal as he dives at the rags, and even when he hits a rag these gaily-dressed cowards drop it, run and get over the fence. The red rags can't fight. Tormentors, with iron-clad legs, sit quietly on their poor old horses, holding their bean poles harmlessly on their blind side. They make no attempt at fighting the bull—not they. The killer, who plants the lance in the bull's neck, don't fight; he watches his opportunity to plant his steel, while the bull is attracted by the red rags of the tormentors. There is nothing like a fight at any time. The bull would fight if he had a chance, but the tormentors, and iron-clads, and killers, and bulldogs, and bloodhounds give him no opportunity for a fight, nor any show for his life—none whatever.

The whole affair is simply and purely a bloody, cruel, barbarous method of murdering poor old horses and worrying bulls to death—nothing more—nothing less.

It is a show that none but the most heartless and bloodthirsty could tolerate. What, then, can be the civilization of those who will have such a sight every Sunday, and call it their national sport?

Narrow Escape of a Little Child from Death by the Cars.

From the Portland (Me.) Star, July 29.

Yesterday afternoon, as an outward-bound passenger train of five cars on the Portland and Rochester Road was descending the heavy grade just beyond Morrell's Corner, a little child about four years old ran out of the bushes by the side of the road, and attempted to cross the track in front of the engine. Just as she got midway between the rails she was struck by the cow-catcher, but instead of throwing her under the engine, it tossed her into the air, and landed her at some distance from the track. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and Col. COUSINS, the conductor, took the little one into the cars and backed up the train to Morrell's Corner, where he left her in charge of a physician, and it was found that the child was uninjured except by a few slight bruises. It seems the mother was picking berries on the opposite side of the track from where the child was, when the latter, frightened by the noise of the approaching train, attempted to run across to the mother. The agony of the parent, when she saw death in such a horrible form approaching her child, can be imagined, perhaps. The train was so heavy that before the effect of the brakes was felt the whole thing was over.

The Springfield *Republican* says that the idea that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is to be run for United States Senator next Winter against Mr. SUMNER gains general currency. But the first question is, whether the contest between them shall be in the Republican Party. Is Mr. ADAMS to be the candidate of the numerous and respectable Anti-Sumner Republicans, or of the Seymour and Blair men, or of both combined?

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS ADVANCE IN MUSLINS.
OUR PRICES UNCHANGED.

We own over a hundred thousand yards of Muslins and the great crowds of customers that are flocking to our stores to buy them—coming from far and near—is the strongest evidence that can be offered of their cheapness.

SAMPLES HANG BY THE DOOR.
MUSLINS FOR 15c., WORTH 15c.
Muslins nearly as fine as WAMSUTTAS 12½ and 15c.
SPLENDID SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS FOR 12½c. AND 15c., WORTH 16c. AND 20c.
OUR MERRIMACK PRINTS REMAIN AT 1s.

From the Mount Holly Press.

"We save fully 8c. a yard by buying our Muslins at FOSTER BROTHERS'."

IMMENSE LOTS OF AUCTION DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, FLANNELS, PARASOLS, CASSIMERES, &c., AT NEARLY HALF PRICES.
CREDIT CUSTOMERS CHARGED EXTRA PRICES.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 19th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will continue to offer, UNTIL THE OPENING OF THE NEW ADDITION TO THEIR STORE, EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO CUSTOMERS, NOT ONLY IN THE PRICE, BUT IN THE STYLE Of their present stock of SILKS, SATINS, DRESS GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SHAWLS, SILK AND CLOTH SACQUES &c.; READY-MADE SUITS OF SILKS, POPLINS, BAREGES, &c., As low as $12 each upward; PARIS PRINTED JACONETS, ORGANDIES, PERCALES, PRINTS, At 12½c. per yard upward; PIQUES, DOMESTIC COTTONS, &c.; LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c., With every variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, AUG. 3, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, A FEW BOXES OF SPLENDID SASH RIBBONS. THE FIRST IMPORTED.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.
At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY DRY GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Desire to announce that they have added to their business a FURNITURE DEPARTMENT, in which they will keep the MOST COMPLETE STOCK to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT we are now prepared to supply CURTAINS AND FURNITURE in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SET OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, including nearly all requisite for a three-story brick house. The same is nearly new and will be sold at a low price. An excellent opportunity to a party contemplating housekeeping this Fall. Address FURNITURE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the firm name of DE COPPET, ROGERS & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, Governments and gold, at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
FREDERIC DE COPPET.
Member New-York Stock Exchange, and New-York Gold Board.
H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS.
F. H. TIERS.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of F. T. BAKER & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
F. T. BAKER,
J. E. ROGERS, JR.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1868.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK—GREAT BARGAINS.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway. Several second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

MEDICAL.

BEWARE OF BOGUS DR. HUNTERS.—The City and country are full of knaves, up to every trick to rob the Doctor of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st., where for over thirty years he has saved the lives of thousands and restored them to health, strength, vigor and their original purity. Many were old chronic cases that some of the most eminent physicians and surgeons had failed to cure. The Doctor's remedies are harmless to the system, but powerful to do good. Consultation, with medicine, $5. No charge to working people. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Not open on Sunday. The Doctor votes for Grant, but is ready at any time to cure the most infernal rebel.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

IMPORTING AND JOBBING DRUG business of thirteen years' standing for sale for $50,000. For particulars, apply to C. VON HESSE, 30 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	115¼	115½	5-20 C., '67	108⅞	109⅛
Coupon, 1881	115¼	115½	5-20 C., '68	109	109¼
5-20 Reg., 1862	113⅞	[illegible]	10-40 Registered	104⅜	105⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	114¼	114⅝	10-40 Coupon	108⅞	108⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	111	111⅜	Gold	145	....
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅜	112⅝	July, 7.30	108	....
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July	108⅜	108⅝			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 29, 1868, as follows: For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $31 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE

INSURANCE STOCKS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES, FOR INVESTMENT, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall St.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT. FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD,

Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

LOGANSPORT, Ind. July 28, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE AUGUST 1 on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON R. W. COMPANY, guaranteed by the C. and I. C. R. W. Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York.

WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., Corner Wall and William sts.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1868.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 28, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the Hudson Iron Company have this day declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable at their office in this City, on the 10th day of August, 1868, to the Stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as Stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, Aug. 10, proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Interest, 6 per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

AUCTION SALES.

W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.

BY L. M. HOFFMAN, SON & CO.—WILL sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1868, at 11 A. M., No. 111 Pearl-st., N. Y., the following condemned supplies, viz.: 149 bbls. Roasted and Ground Coffee, adulterated with non-deleterious substances.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF OAK ORCHARD HARBOR, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th of August, 1868, for the labor of rebuilding and extending the piers at Oak Orchard Harbor, New-York.

The price for the work must be stated at so much per linear foot of timber, and per pound of iron and spike used, and these prices must cover everything, including preparation of the old to receive the new work, and the completion of the piers to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge. The contractor must take the lumber and iron from the points where they may lie after inspection, and commence the work as soon as the contract is executed.

Bidders are requested to examine for themselves at Oak Orchard, and can also obtain information from the undersigned, or from Mr. James S. Lawrence, Assistant Engineer, Youngstown, N. Y.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

C. E. BLUNT,

Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs., Brevet Col. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 30, 1868.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 33.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 66th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. (Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts.; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 120th-st., to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 6th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.

The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,

ROBT. L. DARRAGH,

GEO. S. GREENE,

Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

ARMY BUILDING, COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until 12 M., MONDAY, August 3, 1868, for

500 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the new crop, Western packed, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.*

5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE, in original sacks, inclosed in gunny bags.

Bids for Coffee to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR.

5,000 pounds WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR.

5,000 GALLONS of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, in half-barrels of 22 gallons each.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

C. L. KILBURN,

Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l and A. C. G. S.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

PARIS.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'ATHENEE,

OLD NO. 15, RUE SCRIBE—NOS. 19 AND 21.

The manager of the Hotel de l'Athenee, in calling the attention of the traveling public to the change of Nos. in Rue Scribe, takes this opportunity to offer his numerous guests his sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage given to his new establishment.

Mr. Pollonais shall continue to deserve their confidence by his utmost care and excellent management of his hotel.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8

VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 5

EUROPE.........LEMARIE.......SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS,

including railway tickets, furnished on board,

First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

CALEDONIA......Aug. 8 | EUROPA..........Aug. 29

BRITANNIA......Aug. 15 | IOWA.............Sept. 5

HIBERNIA.......Aug. 22 | COLUMBIA.......Sept. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.

Excursion Tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.

Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,

MINNESOTA, COLORADO,

With other first-class steamers building.

COLORADO.....................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5

NEBRASKA.....................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12

MANHATTAN...................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

MINNESOTA....................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2

From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5

SCOTIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12

RUSSIA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19

CHINA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26

CUBA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2

JAVA leaves................WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9

Chief cabin passage......................$130

Second cabin passage......................80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage......................145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA........Aug. 13 | SIBERIA..........Aug. 27

MALTA...........Aug. 20 | ALEPPO...........Sept. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin...............................$80 Gold.

Steerage...........................$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....................SATURDAY, Aug. 1

CITY OF LONDON..................SATURDAY, Aug. 8

CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Aug. 11

CITY OF BALTIMORE..............SATURDAY, Aug. 15

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre.

The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.

NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR.....Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.

For freight or passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP LOUISANIA, FORBES, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 8 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

FOUR TIMES A MONTH

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 8—ALASKA, (new,) Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

To San Francisco via Panama, by Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about FOUR DAYS IN ADVANCE of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5.

Freight received on and after Monday, 3d inst.

Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY

THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

Via Panama Railroad.

NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon

AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

WM. H. WEBB, President.

CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.

MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAVORITE STEAMER PERIT, CAPT. E. A. DELANOY,

Is now receiving freight at Pier 4, North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. All goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos without commission.

The favorite steamer TYBEE will follow the PERIT.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.

EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 20.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 269 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL....SATURDAY, AUG. 8.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.

Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

STEAMBOATS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO BOSTON.

$2 00

Via NORWICH and WORCESTER LINE.

From Pier 39, North River (foot of Vestry-st.,) at 5 P. M., the new and staunch Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY; CITY OF BOSTON, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Connecting at New-London with Express trains, arriving in Boston at 6 A. M.

Passengers arrive in Boston in advance of all other lines. Berths free; meals on the European plan.

FREIGHT—In connection with Steamers CITY OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF BOSTON the new and commodious freight and passenger Steamers CITY OF LAWRENCE and CITY OF NEW-LONDON leave daily, Sundays excepted.

For further information inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.

To Boston, first class..............................$1 00

To Providence, first class.........................50

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, Capt. WM. M. JONES.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.

The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.

Fare to Boston (Cabin)..............................$1 00

Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats, NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY, Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 338 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, Aug 2:

Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.,

stopping at Bergen Point each way.

W. GASTON, Superintendent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Yonkers, Hasting, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanks and Peekskill. The steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st. at 8:15.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND Peekskill, landing at Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, Tarrytown and Nyack, by Ferry Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.—The Steamer ANTELOPE leaves foot of Harrison-st. every morning at 8 o'clock, touching at West 34th-st at 8:15.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)

VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon.) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."

J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Commutation tickets will be issued at the ticket office of the Company, Roosevelt-st. Ferry, on and after Aug 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:25 A.M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P.M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:

8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.

9:20 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.

4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEWPORT TRAVEL.

Passengers for Newport, by taking the 8 o'clock morning train from 27th-st., via New-Haven and Shore Line Railways, will connect, except in case of extraordinary detention, with steamer at Providence, and reach Newport before 7 o'clock.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 Madison-av.,

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. GRUGAN,

Successor to Mrs. J. W. Bligh, begs to announce that her School for Young Ladies, conducted on the same system which was so successful under her predecessor, will open at No. 50 West 17th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

Applications for circulars or admission of pupils, can be made at the above address, either personally or by letter.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 25 East 21st-st.

will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.

Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education.

For circulars, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.,

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 254 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,

To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;

To represent Teachers who want positions;

To transact Educational business of all kinds.

All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form now. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Very thorough instruction in Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Graduates obtain most desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 9. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MALE TEACHER to instruct in common branches English language. Written application to be made from Aug. 2d to 6th, to the Board of Trustees, German-American School Society, 19th Ward, Nos. 244 and 246 East 52d-st.

ASTROLOGY.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT! GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—The celebrated and never-failing Mrs. VANHORN, from Europe; greatest business and medical clairvoyant known; she tells past, present and future; has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; likeness, and tells his name; lucky numbers. Fee, 50 cents to $1. Gentlemen not admitted. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.

NINTH AND LAST WEEK OF JOHN BROUGHAM'S successful Local Drama OF THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

The manager takes great pleasure in announcing an engagement with the talented young American Comedienne,

MISS LOTTA,

who will appear on MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10, in a new drama, written expressly for her by Edmund Falconer, Esq., entitled THE FIRE FLY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY.................Lessee and Manager

BATEMAN'S WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE, THIRD WEEK OF BARBE BLEUE.

CROWDED HOUSES, RAPTUROUS APPLAUSE, REPEATED ENCORES

greet the two first favorites of the New-York public, MLLE. IRMA AND MR. AUJAC.

EVERY EVENING, AT 8, OFFENBACH'S MASTERPIECE, IN FOUR ACTS, BARBE BLEUE, (Blue Beard,) WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST, GRAND CHORUS, SUPERB ORCHESTRA, MAGNIFICENT MISE EN SCENE, AND JARRETT & PALMER'S PARISIAN BALLET TROUPE.

Seats can be secured six days in advance at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED GARDEN CONCERTS. EVERY EVENING AT 8, At this beautifully situated and elegant resort.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, Aug. 2, at 8, GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, BY THE UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF FORTY-TWO PERFORMERS, AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.

CONDUCTOR.....................THEODORE THOMAS

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY, EXTRA GALA NIGHT.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—HANDSOME COUNtry residence for sale: new, frame, French roof house, 35x37; verandah front and rear; all modern improvements, three acres land, barn and outbuildings; well 60 feet through rock; extensive view; one hour from New-York. Apply to LEMUEL FREEMAN, on the premises, or to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS.—A DESIRABLE CORNER, 5TH-AV., BElow 56th-st.; plots and single lots on 5th and Madison avs. and best streets and boulevards; also nine acres, Broadway and 185th-st., at low figure. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SIXTH-AV.—TWO DESIRABLE CORNER properties, below 50th-st. A fine Canal-st. corner paying twelve per cent. net, and other fine investments in business and tenement property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 21ST-ST.—A FOUR-story brown-stone house with high stoop, in good order, furnished. Immediate possession if wanted. Address G, Box No. 751 Post Office.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING FOR Europe, an elegant country residence, one hour and a quarter from Wall-st., on the Philadelphia Railroad, and within five minutes' walk of two depots; there are 24 acres of land, stocked with a profusion of fruits and flowers, beautifully laid out, and containing a fountain, ponds and running brooks; the mansion is delightfully situated, has all modern improvements, and is newly finished and furnished; there are also ice, tool, and poultry houses, besides a spacious barn, which, like the house, has hot and cold water; everything is in complete order; possession given 1st of October. Owner can be seen Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 11 to 12 A. M., at the office of N. H. WOLFE & CO., No. 1 State-st., or address Box No. 1,096 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A STORE TO LET—LARGE AND SHOWY—27x30 feet; two elegant PLATE GLASS SHOW WINDOWS; location unsurpassed; splendid opening; cause, firm dissolving. FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 149 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,

STONINGTON, CONN.

This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.

Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.

Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)

CHARLES L. BEACH.

TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVELERS can obtain, at greatly reduced rates, combination excursion tickets, via Ithaca, headwaters of Cayuga Lake, Watkins Glen, Avon Springs, Niagara Falls, Toronto and Lake Ontario steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the St. Lawrence by daylight, to Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Boston, Lakes George, Champlain and Memphremagog, Saratoga Springs, Mount Mansfield, White and Franconia Mountains, and all the principal points of interest in Northern New-York, Canada, New-England and the Lake Superior region, at the offices of the Erie Railway Company, No. 241 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and through the ticket agents at the principal hotels.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for boarders; it is desirably situated a short distance from the beach, well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a large hotel; stage is at Branchport on arrival of afternoon train; stages also run to the beach; terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., or at Long Branch.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS ON THE second and third floor, with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 20th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, FURnished, an elegant suite of parlors, on first floor, with exclusive use of bath, &c.; also, rooms single or en suite.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board. Private house No. 7 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH GOOD rooms, for gentlemen or married couples, on very moderate terms, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST.—BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., parlor and chamber, with bath and bedrooms.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, PERMAnently, by a lady and her son, 11 years old, board and rooms within the vicinity of an excellent French and English school or college, and Catholic Church. Address, with particulars and terms, C. A. H., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES.................................Lessee

C. W. TAYLEURE........................Business Manager

G. L. FOX..................................Stage Manager

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

G. L. Fox's Spectacular Pantomime, (22d week.)

Fairy Marvels, Wonderful Illusions, Matchless Dancing, Comic Tricks. | G. L. FOX AS CLOWN. | Sparkling Fun, Offenbach's Music, Gorgeous Scenery, Great Skating.

GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE, Mlle. SANGALL

Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN in the LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET COMBAT

HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1868.

First time in America of Dion Boucicault and Charles Reade's FOUL PLAY.

NEW COMPANY, NEW SCENERY, NEW MACHINERY, NEW MUSIC, NEW PROPERTIES, &c.

Box office now open for the sale of reserved seats. Doors open at 7: commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

SATURDAY MATINEES AT 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY, Mr. DICK CARRELL, the Irish Comedian. The BUTLER PANTOMIME TROUPE. Comic Pantomime of OLD DAME GRIMES AND HER COMICAL MONKEY. WHIRLIGIG, OR 4,098. WALKING THE CEILING FIFTY FEET HIGH. THREE FLYING MEN. JAPANESE ACT, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE,

14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.

Triumphant success of Eugene's Burlesque of IL TROVATORE, Introducing the great Ballet Scene of LOVE AMONG THE ROSES, with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.

14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

MUSIC FROM THE BARBE BLEUE.

Grand Potpourri, Chas. Wells, 75c.; Kiss Waltz, 50c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 30c.; Redowa, 30c.; March, 30c.; Polka, 35c. VOCAL—"Ma premiere femme est morte," 40c.; "Le viola donc, le tombeau," 30c.; "Madame, ah! Madame," 40c., as sung by Blue Beard; "V'la Z'encor," 30c.; "Pierre, un beau jour," 30c., as sung by Boulotte. Published and for sale by DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

AUGUST NUMBER OF NICK NAX out!!—If you desire to laugh heartily, see it.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION BOATS TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND KARL'S PARK. —Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and WM. FLETCHER will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, Aug. 2, every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 9 A. M. until 7 P. M. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 28 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SIX DAYS.

Commencing 4th of August, 1868.

NEARLY 100 HORSES,

From all sections, in attendance.

TO THE ANNUAL RACES AT SARATOGA SPRINGS.—Special arrangement during the race week. Excursion tickets sold at reduced rates. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves EVERY EVENING (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, from Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, and connecting with the morning train of R. S. Railroad, arriving at Saratoga in time for breakfast. Apply at office, No. 338 West-st.

MUSICAL.

"HOUSEHOLD MUSIC."

A collection of popular vocal and piano-forte music in elegant books, 40 cents each, printed on the finest toned paper, from entirely new type; each number with illustrated cover and a full page illustration, intended as a companion series to Boosey's "Musical Cabinet." Now ready:

No. 1. Fifteen Household Songs..........................40 cents

No. 3. Thirty Sacred Songs.................................40 cents

No. 4. Nine Gems of Piano-forte pieces..................40 cents

No. 5. Ten Gems of Piano-forte pieces...................40 cents

No. 2. Twenty-nine Sacred Pieces for Piano-forte 40 cents

NEW NUMBERS OF THE MUSICAL CABINET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

No. 108. "Norma," complete, for piano-forte....50 cents

No. 107. "Martha," complete, for piano-forte....50 cents

No. 105. "Freischutz," complete, for piano-forte 50 cents

No. 101. Seven new waltzes, by Strauss..............50 cents

No. 98. Eighteen baritone and bass songs.........50 cents

BOOSEY'S PIANO-FORTE TUTOR. PRICE 50c.

FIFTIETH THOUSAND.

*** Messrs. Boosey & Co. desire to direct particular attention to the new edition of their celebrated Piano-forte Tutor, price 50c. Boosey's Piano-forte Tutor is the best, most useful, largest and cheapest ever published; 40 pages, large music size.

Boosey & Co.'s Catalogue of Cheap Musical Publications free on application. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, N. Y.

GRANT-ED.

The famous campaign song sung by the Union Glee Club; words by Mrs. Ridder; music by Mrs. Duer, formerly Mrs. Parkhurst. Copies mailed for 30 cents. Agents wanted to sell the above in every town and village.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:

1. For paving Canal-st., from Broadway to West-st, with stone blocks.

2. For regulating and grading 65th-st., from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and setting curb and gutter, and flagging sidewalks of the same from 8th to 10th-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Canal-st. from Broadway to West-st., and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from Canal-st.

2. Both sides of 65th-st. from 8th-av. to Hudson River, and also both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block either way from 65th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC J. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court House, July 31, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 30 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept.

WILLIAM A. COBB, President.

H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the same due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,

Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 53 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

NIAGARA.

Fires in the Canada Woods—Gayety at the Hotels—The Dental Convention—Interesting Address of the Retiring President.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, July 30, 1868.

Visitors to the Falls have been annoyed for the last two days by a smoke which has been so dense at times as to entirely obscure the view, owing to fires on the Canada side, by which an immense amount of timber has been consumed. Report estimates the loss at millions of dollars, but of the truth of that of course I can say nothing.

The hotels are in full blast, and hops at the Cataract and International alternately are the general order. They are very nicely conducted, and add very much to the enjoyment of the guests.

The Dental Association yesterday devoted itself first to the induction of the officers of whose election I last informed you. The retiring President, Dr. A. LAWRENCE, of Lowell, made an address, according to custom, in which he reviewed the history of the Association. He said that American dentistry, scarcely two and a half years of age, had risen from an humble origin and become a highly respectable power for good in the country; once "weighed in the balances, found wanting," it has now grown corpulent and symmetrical, and can speak, act and manfully justify itself. It had come to be thought an indispensable profession, for no man or woman could be a "glorification of God" without beautiful teeth and a healthy digestion, to which these so greatly contribute. Dwelling upon the advantages of a national association to maintain a standard of ethics and practice, he next proceeded to mark out the indispensable qualifications of an accomplished dentist. The operators who scatter untruthful advertisements through the country, he said, sustained about the same relation to the true dentist as did the barbers of the olden time when they added to their vocation that of tooth-drawing and phlebotomy. He hoped to see science and skill remove all quackery and bungling operators, and bring out instead all the capabilities of the profession. He recounted the organizations of dentists claiming to be national, of which the first was the American Society of Dental Surgeons, which was followed by the American Dental Convention, still in existence, of which the President expressed his trust that it had done some good. The American Dental Association was organized in 1859, at Niagara Falls, with twenty-six members, the Constitution being modeled upon that of the American Medical Association. It next met in Washington, at the Smithsonian Institute. In 1861, owing to the condition of the country, there was no meeting. In 1862 it sat at Cleveland, and in 1863 at Philadelphia; the membership was largely increased, and the Association proved to have passed through its experimental days, and reached the position of being the acknowledged representative of the dental profession. Its vigorous branches now overspread the land, in local societies in almost all parts of the nation. Allusion was made to recent laws enacted by the Legislatures of New-York and Ohio, with intent to confine the practice of dentistry to regular qualified persons, which were commended for general imitation. He concluded by encouraging the Association to greater efforts for the advancement of dental science and art.

The President elect, Dr. J. TAFT, of Cincinnati, is an exceedingly able and popular man, which was evidenced by his receiving an unanimous ballot.

The officers presented reports which proved satisfactory; and Dr. WESCOTT, of Syracuse, by permission presented the results and methods of treatment of a case of extensive malposition of the teeth of the upper and under jaws. The process was a very tedious one, occupying several months, but the result was the perfectly satisfactory arrangement of the dental organs by a series of mechanical appliances.

The action of yesterday in regard to the admission of delegates, was modified after severe discussion by the adoption of a stringent form of certificate to be required in future from all delegates presenting themselves from local societies.

The next place of meeting was fixed for Chicago. The Association has by this time disposed of its preliminary business, and to-morrow will be occupied in the discussion of professional subjects.

There are to-day about 150 members present, of which a large number find as much interest in the natural objects as in the business meetings of the Association.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Effects of the Bricklayers' Strike—Superintendent McGregor's Reforms—Fire Escapes, Surveys of Real Estate and Inspection of Building Materials.

The comparative suspension of labor upon buildings in process of erection by the bricklayers, who demand that only eight hours' labor a day shall be required of them, while it has caused some inconvenience to those immediately interested, is not, after all, an irreparable public calamity at this sunstroke season of the year. They cannot keep it up long and live, and it is just as well that they should select that period of the whole year for their strike when it would be difficult for them to labor even if they were exceedingly willing to. In comparison with last year the building in the City, on account of the strike, the warm weather and other kindred causes, has not been carried on with exceeding briskness. Last year 1,164 plans for new buildings were submitted at the office of the efficient Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. JAMES M. MCGREGOR, No. 2 Fourth-avenue. This year, thus far, since Jan. 1, about eight months, 606 sets of plans have been submitted in accordance with the law. Most of these sets, each of which, in many instances, include specifications for more than one building, have generally been approved. Among these the most notable are those enumerated below.

The new building erected for ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., and owned by Mr. AARON ARNOLD, of that firm, on the southwest corner of Nineteenth-street and Broadway, will be an ornament to that part of the City. Its estimated cost will be $350,000. It will have a front on Broadway of 82 feet 11 inches, and on Nineteenth-street of 171 feet 9 inches. It will extend back from Nineteenth-street to a depth of 107 feet. It will be a five-story-and-basement building. Its Broadway front will be of white marble, highly ornate, and its Nineteenth-street front of brick. It will be some time before it is completed. Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS is the architect.

The magnificent building which the New-York Life Insurance Company is about to erect on the site of APPLETON's old store, corner of Broadway and Leonard street will cost from $1,000,000 to $1,200,000. It will be a four-story building, with basement, cellar and sub-cellar—the latter thirty-two feet below the curb-level, like that of the Park Bank. The front and sides will be of white marble, much plainer in architecture than the Park Bank, but quite as elegant and substantial. The building will be entirely fire-proof. Its architect, also, is Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, on the North side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, will have a front of 84 feet, a width in the rear of 91 feet and depth of 100 feet. It will be a substantial brick structure. Rev. PATRICK MCCARTHY is pastor of the Church.

Work has been resumed on the new edifice of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street. It had been temporarily interrupted on account of the strike. The building is to be of brick, 78 feet by from 53 to 64 feet, and two stories high. Mr. RENWICK SANDS is the architect.

The new public school on Roosevelt-street, Nos. 85, 87 and 89, is to be of brick, 71 feet and 4 inches by 61 feet in dimensions. Its estimated cost will be $38,000.

A warehouse is erecting for Mr. WM. WATSON, at Nos. 50 and 52 Franklin-street. It is to cost $65,000, and is to have a front of Dorchester stone. It will be 49 feet and 4 inches wide, and 94 feet deep.

The new Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Innocents, on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Broadway, is to be of brick, 64 feet wide by 95 feet deep.

A fine warehouse, to cost $35,000, is in process of construction at No. 48 Franklin-street. It is to be 25 feet, 10 inches wide, and 86 feet 6 inches deep. The front is to be of Dorchester stone. Mr. JOHN C. BUTTRE is the owner.

The public school on West Eighteenth-street (from No. 233 to No. 239) will be an elegant structure of brick. The main building will be 50 feet by 87 feet in dimensions; the two front wings each 25 feet by 40 feet; the two rear wings each 25 feet by 23 feet, and the two wings containing the stairways each 8 by 13 feet.

R. HOE & Co.'s new building on the east side of Sheriff-street, 75 feet north of Grand-street, will be 125 feet by 60 feet in dimensions—a five-story brick building—and will cost $50,000.

The new public school on the south side of Ninth-street, near Avenue C. will be a brick structure, four stories high with basement. The main building will be 50 feet by 95 feet in dimensions; the two front wings each 95 feet by 34 feet, and the two rear wings each 25 feet by 34 feet. The new public school on the south side of Thirtieth-street, 238 feet west of Sixth-avenue, will be a brick building of four stories and basement. The main building will be 50 feet by 104 feet in dimensions; the two front wings each 25 feet by 40 feet; the two rear wings each 25 feet by 28 feet, and the two stair wings 8 feet by 13 feet. It will have solid stone stairways.

The public school in East Thirty-second-street (Nos. 211 to 217) will be a similar structure of brick. The main building will be 50 feet by — feet; the front wings each 15 feet by 40 feet, and the two rear wings each 15 feet by 31 feet.

Mr. PETER GILSEY is erecting yet another building on the north side of Twenty-eighth-street, 84 feet west of Broadway, to cost about $100,000. Its width in front is to be 50 feet, in rear 26 feet 6 inches, and its depth 171 feet 6 inches. Part of it will be three stories high and part of it two stories, and it will have a large basement. The basement and first floor will be thrown into a lecture-room. On the second floor will be a ball-room, with committee-rooms above. The building is to be of stone. Mr. CHAS. METTAN is the architect.

The warehouse erecting for Mr. JOSEPH FISHER, of which Mr. W. H. HUME is architect, No. 217 Church-street, is to cost $35,000. It is to have a Dorchester stone front, will be five stories high, with a basement, and will be 26 feet wide by 68 feet deep.

At No. 180 Duane-street, the trustees of Mr. M. L. BARBEY are erecting a store 25 feet by 107 feet, five stories high, of Philadelphia brick. It is to cost $27,000.

Many other buildings about to be erected are registered at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, of which the principal ones have already been described in the TIMES—notably, the new edifice of the Young Men's Christian Association, which is to cost about $300,000, and will be a great ornament to the part of the City in which it is located.

The law with regard to fire escapes is vigorously enforced. During last month 1,284 buildings were examined by the Inspectors attached to the office of the Superintendent of Buildings, and were reported as requiring fire-escapes. The usual notices in all these cases were served. The owners have thirty days in which to comply with them before legal proceedings are taken against them. Previous to July 3,000 notices were served, all of which except about 200 have been complied with. A number of cases are pending, some of which, it is understood, will be carried to the Court of Appeals. Mr. ABNER L. ELY, against whom some suits were decided, has appealed to the higher tribunal. It will probably be a year before final decisions are reached in the test cases. Judge BRADY last week issued two precepts directing the Superintendent of Buildings to put in safe condition, at the expense of the owners of the premises No. 256 Broadway and No. 176 William-street, previously reported as in a dangerous condition.

The Superintendent has made preparations for making an actual survey of all the buildings in the City. After this is completed, he will keep on file in his office, for public use, a record with regard to all the real estate in the City, which will be invaluable. It will contain information with regard to every structure under the following heads: Location, ward, owner, size of lot, size of building, height of building, number of stories in height; constructed of stone, brick, iron or wood; material of front, material of roofing, material of cornice; iron shutters, with or without; roofs, peak or flat; fire escape, scuttle or bulkhead, walls, coped or not; walls, independent or party; thickness of foundation walls, depth of foundation walls, thickness of upper walls, strength of floors—size of timbers and girders; with or without trap doors, floors overloaded; width of stairs in tenement houses, width of halls in tenement houses, number of families in tenement buildings, hot air or other furnaces, unsafe or dangerous, unsafe or insecure in case of fire, how occupied, general condition of building. Specimens of the sand used in the mortar of every new building will hereafter be preserved in vials in the Superintendent's office. Some specimens that he has there show how the law in regard to materials has been broken daily, thereby greatly endangering human life. The statute requires that builders shall use sharp grit sand, free from loam.

Brooklyn Grows Apace.

Mr. DOMINICK H. ROCHE, the Secretary of the Board of Assessors in Brooklyn, has prepared an interesting statement of the number of buildings erected in that city from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868, together with the assessed value thereon, of which the following is a synopsis:

Ward.	New Buildings.	Assessed Value.
1	2	$18,000
2	*	23,000
3	19	147,300
4	5	57,000
5	20	34,300
6	41	153,400
7	255	327,800
8	285	364,200
9	701	1,027,700
10	215	440,200
11	45	117,900
12	26	35,500
13	37	214,800
14	42	55,110
15	160	181,100
16	118	155,800
17	205	263,000
18	181	111,240
19	129	327,000
20	143	560,800
Total	2,629	$4,815,150

*One new factory and one new pier.

The following table shows the comparative and rapid growth of Brooklyn since 1864, giving also the total number of buildings erected, and their assessed value from 1864 up to the present time:

	Number of Buildings.	Value.
1864	709	$1,500,250
1865	700	1,511,200
1866	1,049	2,228,500
1867	1,637	3,562,600
1868	2,629	4,815,150
Total	6,724	$13,617,700

The great excess of building in the Ninth Ward is explained by the fact that it extends from Prospect Park (part of which is included in it) to the vicinity of East New-York, thus constituting one of the most eligible building neighborhoods in the city.

THE CARROLL HOMICIDE.

Fatal Result of an Affray—Inquest by the Coroner and Discharge of the Prisoner.

It will be remembered that an affray occured on Saturday night, the 25th of July, between OTIS CLAPP and PATRICK CARROLL, on the corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, near the stable of EDWARD JONES, where both men had been employed. Yesterday CARROLL, who was the injured party in the affray, died at Bellevue Hospital. CLAPP, who had delivered himself up on the night of the occurrence, and had been admitted to bail by Justice DODGE, was rearrested by order of Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and was held for the further investigation required by the death. Yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case at Bellevue Hospital, when the following testimony was taken:

Benjamin C. Riggs being sworn, said: I am acting House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital; the deceased was admitted July 26, suffering from an incised wound of the wrist, dividing the radical artery; he was weak from loss of blood when admitted; he developed *delerium tremens* after he got to the ward; the radical artery was tied, and the hemorrhage ceased; he tore the bandage off two or three times; on the night of the 30th inst., when the ward was quiet, he tore off everything—splints, bandages, &c., and the hemorrhage following this act was very profuse; I was called at three o'clock in the morning, and proceeded to the ward, where I found deceased struggling violently, and the floor and bed covered with blood; he died in about an hour; the wound was not dangerous, and he would probably have recovered if the dressings had not been torn off; I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, but found nothing save a general disease of the organs.

Elias Woodworth being sworn, said: I am an officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; on the night of the 25th of July, about half-past eleven o'clock, when near the corner of Thirty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue, I saw three men looking at some drops of blood on the sidewalk; one of the men said that Carroll had been cut with a knife, but none of the party had seen the act; I asked Carroll who did it, and he refused to give me any answer, but asked if I knew where Clapp lived; he then went into the stable; I followed him, with another officer, and found Carroll bleeding profusely; he was still very backward in giving any information about the affair, and it was a long time before he would make any charge; he said that he had assaulted Clapp.

Arthur Roach, being duly sworn, said: I am Sergeant of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police. At twelve o'clock M., Saturday the 25th, the prisoner, Otis Clapp came to the Station House and told me he had a difficulty with a man named Patrick Carroll, and that he and Carroll were in the employ of Mr. Edward Jones, who had discharged Carroll, and that Carroll had come to him and charged him with being the cause of his discharge; he also said that Carroll attacked him and he could not get away from him, so he drew a small pocket knife and cut Carroll across the wrist; he also said deceased was bleeding profusely, and that he desired to give himself up; the prisoner handed me the knife when he came to the Station House; he said he had acted purely in self-defence.

Julius Fay, residing at No. 837 Sixth-avenue, testified: I called at the hospital to see Carroll; he said he was standing in the doorway of the stable, and that he walked out when Clapp was passing and took him by the collar, and told him he should not go until the thing was settled; he said this when Clapp told him to let him go.

The case was then given to the jury, when they immediately returned the following verdict: "That deceased, Patrick Carroll, came to his death by hemorrhage from a wound in the wrist, inflicted by Otis Clapp in self defence, and that it was through insanity of deceased that the wound resulted fatally."

Upon the rendition of this verdict the prisoner was at once discharged from custody. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 29 years of age.

Fatal Street-Car Accident—A Driver Censured.

The TIMES has stated that MARY KEARNEY, an aged woman, was run over on Tuesday, July 28, on the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets, by car No. 40 of the Second-avenue line. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where she died yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case yesterday, when Dr. RIGGS, the House Surgeon, testified that she was admitted in a state of intoxication, and suffering from a wound of the scalp and an extensive lacerated wound of the axilla. In his opinion death resulted from exhaustion consequent upon the injuries she received. JOHN KING and JOHN MULLINS, who witnessed the accident, testified that when the car was approaching the deceased the driver was peeling a banana and throwing the rind at two girls in the street, and after so doing looked out at them. He continued to do so while the car passed over twenty-five or thirty yards. With this evidence the jury returned a verdict that the deceased had come to her death from exhaustion from injuries received by being run over by a Second-avenue car, and that the accident was the result of carelessness on the part of the driver, THOS. PELL." He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Hottest July in Twenty-five Years.

The following is the record of the thermometer at DELATOUR's for July, which proves it the hottest month that New-York has experienced for twenty-five years:

	6 A. M. Deg.	12 M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.	6 P. M. Deg.
July 1	70	79	81	78
July 2	70	83	84	80
July 3	73	89	88	78
July 4	75	89	94	89
July 5	78	92	91	85
July 6	77	86	84	79
July 7	68	79	81	77
July 8	71	86	83	82
July 9	74	85	84	79
July 10	70	80	80	78
July 11	70	87	87	85
July 12	80	94	96	94
July 13	80	92	94	92
July 14	80	89	81	86
July 15	76	92	93	89
July 16	88	93	94	86
July 17	74	85	87	82
July 18	70	85	85	80
July 19	78	89	94	86
July 20	75	84	76	75
July 21	67	74	75	74
July 22	71	86	86	82
July 23	73	85	79	75
July 24	68	77	79	77
July 25	72	82	85	83
July 26	76	86	87	84
July 27	72	82	82	79
July 28	72	83	84	74
July 29	70	82	82	68
July 30	70	85	85	82
July 31	70	85	87	84
Average	73 10-31		85 13-31	

The following tabular statement gives the mean temperature of each of the Summer months, from 1845 to 1868, at the hours of 6 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon:

	6 A. M. Deg.	3 P. M. Deg.
1845—June	66 8-30	79 7-30
July	70 27-31	85 2-31
August	71 22-31	83 10-31
1846—June	64 27-30	76 25-30
July	70 19-31	81 24-31
August	70 30-31	76 1-31
1847—June	64 17-30	77 6-30
July	71 19-31	83 20-31
August	68 28-31	80 3-32
1848—June	67 12 30	79 24-30
July	70 23 21	83 18-31
August	70 20-31	82 1-31
1849—June	65 22-30	78 15-30
July	72 8-31	82 7-31
August	69 30 31	81 17-31
1850—June	64 22-31	79 6-30
July	72 10-31	82 8-31
August	68 13-31	79 23 31
1851—June	63 17-30	75 17 30
July	69 30-31	80 23-31
August	65 25 31	77 3-31
1852—June	62 28-30	73 27-30
July	67 15-31	78 16-31
August	64 20 31	74 21-31
1853—June	64 6-30	75 10-30
July	67 4-31	77 16-31
August	67 9-31	76 24-31
1854—June	63 14-30	74 7-30
July	72 6-31	83 5-31
August	68 14-31	81 4 31
1855—June	62 27-30	74 24-30
July	71 8-31	81 15-31
August	67	77 28-31
1856—June	65 16-30	77 28-30
July	71 11-31	84 5-31
August	67 13-31	77 24-31
1857—June	62¼	73 10-30
July	69 5-31	77 6 31
August	68 1-31	79 7-81
1858—June	67 3 30	79 5-30
July	70 13-31	81 7-31
August	67 24-31	78 11 31
1859—June	62 8-30	74 10-30
July	67 14-31	79 29 31
August	66 11-31	78 29-31
1860—June	63 28-30	77 26-30
July	67 27-31	80 12-31
August	68 10-31	79 25-31
1861—June	65	76 18-31
July	69 3-31	81 8-31
August	68 12-31	78 8-31
1862—June	62 26 30	74 18-30
July	68 27-31	81 2-31
August	69 4-31	81 7-31
1863—June	62 23-30	74 21-30
July	71 30-31	81 4-31
August	72	83 13-31
1864—June	63 29-30	77 23-30
July	69 25 31	83 6-31
August	72 14-31	83 24-31
1865—June	68 22-30	81 22 30
July	69 28-31	82 21-31
August	67 16-31	80 16-30
1866—June	63 29-30	77
July	71 17-31	84 13-31
August	63 6-31	76 21-31
1867—June	62 20-30	76 23-30
July	68 18-31	80 8-31
August	68 13 31	79 10-31
1868—June	63 3 30	75 13-31
July	73 10-31	85 13-31

Attempted Assassination by a Young Lady—She Fires a Revolver at a Faithless Lover.

A most desperate and reckless attempt at assassination—the details of which have only just come to light—was made on Sunday last, in the unusually quiet city of Bergen, N. J. The boldness of the act, the lack of concealment shown, the whole surrounding circumstances, fully corroborate the truth of the old axioms, that "Love is blind," and that "Hell has no fury like a woman scorned." The chief actors in the would-be tragedy are residents of South Bergen, and were held in high estimation by their acquaintances. Romeo was well to do, of good appearance, pleasing manners, and considered an attractive individual. He made the acquaintance of a young lady equally prepossessing in appearance and qualifications, and in course of time friendship ripened into love. All went well until at length a third person appeared on the scene. Thenceforward it was evident to young lady No. 1 that the course of true love never did run smooth; for the warmth of the gentleman's feelings toward her cooled gradually, and at length he devoted his entire attentions to the third person above-mentioned, a young lady whom he considered more suitable to his tastes and means. At length they were married. But the discarded Juliet determined not to let the matter rest here, and immediately set about devising the best way by which she could have her revenge. She procured a large four-barreled revolver, saw that it was carefully loaded and capped, and with it on Sunday last proceeded to the house of the man who had deceived her. A knock at the door brought out the servant, and the young lady, without waiting to parley with that individual, rushed into the parlor and there saw the gentleman and his wife prepared to go to the 10:30 A. M. church. Fully intent on her purpose, and with all the coolness of a veteran, she raised the pistol, presented it at his body, and pulled the trigger. A report was heard, but it was found the cap had only snapped, and the powder remained untouched. He immediately went to snatch the weapon from her, but this she stoutly resisted. Finally it was wrested from her, and she was asked never in future to act so criminally as she had then done. She refused to compromise, and said that his life could be her only satisfaction. She was detained in the house until evening, when she was taken home by her brother. Since then the matter has been hushed up, and it was only yesterday that the above facts were given by a gentleman, who, however, refused to mention the names of the parties concerned.

Emancipation in the West Indies.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the slave emancipation in the British West Indies. This took place on the 1st of August, 1834, and, from the year after that period, the colored people of this City have annually been in the habit of celebrating the occasion by an excursion to some point in the suburbs. On these occasions, colored speakers and white members of the Anti-Slavery Society would address them.

It has been, however, customary, when the anniversary occurred on Saturday to postpone it to the following Monday. Saturday is apt to be a busy day, and also the time for receiving wages. The usual rule will be observed this year, and to-morrow a considerable depletion may be observed in the various saloons and hotels where colored waiters are employed. Deputations from the different colored societies in this City will assemble at 9 o'clock at Lefferts Park, and a general jubilee may be expected throughout the day and evening. A portion of these will branch off to Myrtle-avenue Park, where amusement and dancing will be the specialties of the scene. Lefferts Park will be more particularly the resort of the Church people, who frown on such frivolities.

Fire in Schermerhorn-Street, Brooklyn—A Turning and Moulding Mill Destroyed—Loss About $30,000.

About 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the turning and moulding mill of Mr. HENRY WERNER, Nos. 70 and 72 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, and in a very short time the flames made such progress that all that the firemen could do was insufficient for the purpose of abating its fury or preventing its spread. The fire started in a three-story brick building, and soon communicated with the one-story frame building No. 66, in the same street, occupied by Mr. JOHN LYNCH, stairbuilder. Both buildings were totally destroyed. By some means the stable of Mr. J. M. HOPPER, No. 69, (on the opposite side of the street,) also caught fire, and was partially destroyed. The principal loser by the disaster is Mr. WERNER, whose building, machinery and stock was valued at $28,000, on which there is an insurance of $12,000 in New-York and Brooklyn Companies. The third floor of Mr. WERNER's building was occupied by Messrs. PRENTICE, WHITE & SON, as a sash and blind factory; their loss is about $3,800, on which there is an insurance of $1,200. The loss on the frame building, No. 66, (Mr. LYNCH,) is about $500; insured for $350 in the Phœnix of Brooklyn. Mr. HOPPER loses about $100 on his stable, which is insured in the Firemen's Trust and Etna Companies. On the opposite side of the street, Nos. 73, 75, 77, 79 and 81, dwellings owned by DANIEL ROBBINS sustained some damage, in all amounting to $3,000. The house No. 71, owned by Mr. A. SWEETZER, was damaged to the amount of $150; insured. The three-story dwelling in the rear of the factory, owned and occupied by Mr. LEWIS GARDINER, sustained damage amounting to about $500; fully insured. Mr. WERNER's factory was burned down once before, on the night of Nov. 6, 1867. The fire which occurred yesterday commenced, or was first observed, in the engine room, but before the discovery had made so much headway as to baffle all efforts to extinguish the flames.

The Chinese Embassy.

The Embassy will shortly terminate its visit in this country, and will leave for Europe to fulfill its important diplomatic mission with the foreign treaty powers. Its departure will occur about the last of this month, when it will bid farewell to this country with a gratifying appreciation of the generous and friendly reception and treatment it has received during its brief sojourn here. The courtesy and kindness evinced toward it have been beyond the most sanguine expectations of Minister BURLINGAME, and have greatly pleased the Celestial members of the Embassy, who speak in the highest words of Chinese encomium of our institutions and people, of whom the native historians of the Embassy have many agreeable facts to relate to their own countrymen. To-morrow the Embassy will embark on one of the Albany boats, and will enjoy a sail up the Hudson to Albany; thence they travel to Auburn, where they will remain for three days as the guests of Secretary SEWARD, at his family residence. Mr. BURLINGAME will subsequently accompany the Embassy to Niagara Falls, intending that his learned colleagues shall carry away with them some idea of the grandeur and sublimity of American scenery. Before their departure the ambassadors and their retinue will go to Boston, where they will stay several days.

A Singular Story of Poisoning.

A strange story of an attempt to poison was reported by the Police yesterday. It was alleged that MARY ANN BARDWELL, a native of Ireland, 28 years of age, had inveigled HATTIE BALL, aged 15 years, on board a canal boat lying near Pier No. 8 East River, where she was employed, and there administered some poisonous drug to the young girl, stripped her almost naked, and left her lying on the deck of the canal boat insensible, in which condition she was found by the authorities. Several physicians were summoned, and although their efforts had failed to restore consciousness up to a late hour yesterday, it was not thought that she was in a critical condition. The girl HATTIE, it appears, lived with her father on the canal boat *H. N. Holt*, which lies at Pier No. 8 East River, and it is presumed that there was an acquaintance of some kind between MARY and the child, but as yet any motive for the alleged crime has not been developed. MARY was arrested by Officer MULLANE, of the First Precinct, and taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, during the afternoon, but the Magistrate refused to entertain the complaint and directed that the prisoner be taken before a Coroner. No further action was taken yesterday, and the prisoner remains in custody at the New-street Station House.

Base Ball—Mutual vs. Oriental.

These City clubs played their return match together on the Union Grounds yesterday, on which occasion the Mutuals obtained another of those singular victories which have marked their career these past two years, their adversaries being allowed to score but one run in the game. The Orientals did not have out their full nine on the occasion, being three short, but they presented a very good team, and played a good fielding game. It was not until their third inning that they scored a single run, PERRINE being the lucky man, his hit giving him his third base. In the remaining innings, however, they did not score another run. The Mutuals did not find it easy to score either, but it was from a different cause, the Mutuals failing to hit the ball because the pitching was so wild. In fact, they only scored their bases on hits twice in six innings. In the seventh they batted well for four runs, PIKE getting a home run, but it did not count, as the rain obliged the Umpire to call the game before the completion of the seventh inning, the contest being decided by the result of the even sixth inning. We append the score:

ORIENTAL.	O.	R.	B.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.
McKee, p	3	0	0	McMahon, r. f	1	3	1
Smith, c. f	2	0	0	Devyr, s. s	3	1	0
McDonald, s. s	2	0	0	Wolters, p	3	1	0
Harley, l. f	2	0	0	Swandell, c. f	1	2	0
Bunting, c	2	0	0	Shreeves, 3d b	2	1	0
Dalmage, 1st b	2	0	0	Pike, l. f	2	1	1
Keefe, 3d b	2	0	0	Jewett, c	2	1	0
Perrine, 2d b	1	1	1	Flanly, 2d b	2	1	0
Miles, r. f	2	0	0	Bearman, 1st b	2	1	0
Total	18	1	1	Total	18	12	2

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Oriental	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Mutual	2	1	1	1	4	3	—12

UMPIRE—Mr. MARKS, of the Gotham Club.
SCORER—Mr. HUNT.
Time of game, 2 hours and 15 minutes.

Newark Board of Education.

At the last meeting of this Board, the Financial Committee made the following report:

By tax ordinance of 1868	$95,000 00
By quota of State appropriation	9,090 00
Interest on bequests	290 00
Total avails	$104,380 00
Appropriated to date	$52,000 00
Expended to date	50,017 58
Unexpended	$1,982 42
THIRD WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE.	
Total amount appropriated	$52,000 00
Expended to date	43,974 38
Unexpended	$8,025 62
SIXTH WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE.	
Unexpended to date	$209 96

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.—JAMES E. MCCORMICKS, who describes himself as a coal broker, 28 years of age, a native of New-Haven, and now residing at No. 50 East Fourth-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, upon the complaint of Mrs. ANN UNDERHILL, of No. 118 East Sixteenth-street. She alleges that on June 11, 1867, he was indebted to her in the sum of $120 for board, and that he had been permitted to contract the debt because of his representations that he was largely engaged in the coal business at No. 68 Broadway, and was expecting several cargoes of cannel coal from Liverpool, and also several cargoes from Pennsylvania, the arrival of which in the latter part of June would put him in funds, when his obligations to Mrs. UNDERHILL would be liquidated. The ships failed to ever sail up the bay to replenish the coffers of Mrs. UNDERHILL through the pockets of MCCORMICK, and the lady instituting inquiries, as the complaint alleges, at No. 68 Broadway, found that her debtor was unknown there, and further discovered, as she says, that she was only one of the many victims of MCCORMICK's visionary coal. Therefore she had caused his arrest on a charge of false pretences. The prisoner, answering at the bar, admitted the debt, but denied the fraudulent representations, and was held in $300 bail to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY.—Friday evening, JOHN NEWELL, an aged man and reputable citizen, was sitting at his own door-step at No. 750 Washington-street, endeavoring to obtain the benefit of what little air was astir. While he sat there three roughs named JOHN MCGOVERN, HUGH MCGOVERN and JAMES FITZSIMMONS, came up. They paused for a moment, and then without a word of warning or explanation, JOHN struck NEWELL a violent blow on the neck with his fist, that knocked him over upon the sidewalk. The three men then fell upon the prostrate man, beating and kicking him in the most brutal manner, and leaving him so bruised and injured that for a time he was considered in a dangerous condition and required constant medical attention during the night. When he recovered the use of his faculties he discovered that during the assault he had been robbed of $425 which he had on his person at the time. Yesterday morning he repaired to the Charles-street Station House, where he made a report to Capt. WASHBURNE, of the Ninth Precinct. Officers SANDS, BLACKWOOD and COOK were detailed to secure the assailants, which they succeeded in doing, and yesterday afternoon arraigned them before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoners were profuse and positive in their declarations of their innocence, but were committed without bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A DISHONEST CLERK.—Latterly one ARTHUR DAVIS, a young Englishman, who claimed to be pious, has been employed as a book-keeper by EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309 and 311 Grand-street, and so conducted himself that he fell under suspicion, and his employer manifesting a desire to look over his accounts, DAVIS took alarm and fled, leaving his effects behind him at his boarding house in Stanton-street. These were handed over to Detectives KING and LYONS, of the Tenth Precinct, and they lay in wait for the fugitive. The latter was encountered yesterday on the steamer *Pennsylvania*, at the foot of King-street, and was arrested. On his person was found a letter wherein he explained his apparent religious fervor by saying that he had only joined the Church for the purpose of obtaining a situation. The prisoner was taken before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court. Mr. RIDLEY appeared to prosecute, and from his statement it appeared that during May and June Davis had embezzled the funds of his employer to the amount of $600. The accused claimed that this was the entire amount he had taken, but it was said that he had taken a much larger amount. He was committed to await an examination.

ROBBERY IN A SALOON.—PATRICK DOWD, of No. 91 West Houston-st., appeared yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made an affidavit stating that on the night of the 27th of July he was passing the saloon No. 122 Third-avenue when he was called in by the barkeeper, EDWARD COOK, who invited him to drink, after doing which he went by COOK's invitation into the back room. Soon afterward, a man named BERNARD MCGAFFNEY came into the room, and while he was there DOWD and a friend who was with him fell asleep, and DOWD was awakened by COOK about midnight. He immediately discovered that $112, which he had in his pocket when he entered the saloon, had been stolen, and he accused COOK and MCGAFFNEY of stealing it, and caused them to be arrested. The prisoners denied their guilt, but were held for trial at the General Sessions, and gave bail in $500 each for their appearance.

THE CENTRAL PARK CONCERT.—The concert given yesterday was as well attended, and afforded apparently as much enjoyment as usual. The shower which fell about 3 o'clock only served to refresh the verdure and to lay the dust. The programme, which appeared to have been selected with more than usual care was performed in DODWORTH's best style, and contained selections to please the popular ear and to delight the most critical. The musquitoes that appear to have taken a particular fancy to a certain portion of the Park near the Mall, were rather less annoying than usual, the breeze being too strong for them. We have not as yet heard that the Park Commissioners intend giving Wednesday concerts this season, but presume they will do so as usual.

CLOTHING STOLEN.—On the 13th of July last, the store of MICHAEL HARRIS, No. 29 Lispenard-street, was entered, and four dozen pairs of pantaloons and two coats, all valued at $100, stolen. A clue to the missing property was vainly sought until yesterday, when GEORGE THOMAS, a boy of 17 years, was encountered wearing one of the missing pairs of pantaloons, and having one of the coats in his possession. He said he had purchased the articles, but was committed by Justice LEDWITH for trial at the General Sessions.

THE OLD STORY.—JULIUS FRIEDLANDER, of No. 110 Orchard-street, Friday fell into the company of LIZZIE PHILLIPS, of No. 47 Eldridge-street. As a consequence he appeared yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Toombs, complaining that the acquaintance had cost him $35, which he averred LIZZIE had purloined from his person while he was in her room. She denied his statement most positively, but was committed, in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

BURGLARY IN WILLIAM-STREET.—Tuesday night last the store of PHILIP KELLER, No. 238 William-street, was burglariously entered and $150 worth of boots and shoes stolen. A portion of the property was found by Officer HORBELT, of the Fourth Precinct, in the possession of JOHN CONNERS, who resides in Oak-street, and he was arrested. Being arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions on a charge of burglary.

A WATCH STOLEN.—GEORGE THORP, a teamster, living at No. 214 Spring-street, was arrested yesterday by Officer MULLIGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of having stolen a watch valued at $100 from WILLIAM DOWLING, of No. 214 Mulberry-street. A pawn ticket for the stolen watch was found on his person when taken into custody, and, on being arraigned before Justice HOGAN, he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

ARREST OF PEDDLERS.—Detective FIELDS, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday afternoon, arrested ISAAC IDDE, DAVID JOSEPHS and MORRIS JOSEPHS, German peddlers, on a charge of obtaining $200 from WILLIAM DAARCH, of Hudson County, New-Jersey, by means of false representations. The arrest was made by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice LOEDEN, of Hudson County, where the prisoners were taken for trial.

ROBBED BY A ROOM-MATE.—In May last GEORGE REENAN and ALBERT PETROWSKI occupied a room together, and on the 18th PETROWSKI walked off, taking with him a suit of clothes valued at $39, belonging to REENAN. Yesterday he was arrested, and having been seen to leave the house with the articles in his possession, was committed for trial by Justice MANSFIELD.

RUTHERFORD PARK HOTEL.—The hotel of the Rutherford Park Association, recently built and magnificently furnished, is receiving large numbers of guests, who are much pleased with the management. It is intended to give a hop at the hotel in a few days, and we have no doubt it will prove a delightful affair.

NORTHEAST SAENGERBUND.—This association, consisting of twenty-eight singing societies of the City of New-York and vicinity, gives a grand concert and picnic at Jones' Wood, Sixty-sixth-street, East River, to-morrow. There is promise of a large gathering and a pleasant time.

THE KNIFE.—JOHN NAGGI, an Italian, in a fracas Friday night, in front of No. 31 Baxter-street, stabbed CORNELIUS SHEA in the arm with a dirk-knife, making a severe wound. Being arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the assailant was held in $500 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

BRIEF ITEMS.—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man died suddenly of disease of the heart at the Liberty-street Ferry house. An inquest was held by the Coroner....ANNIE EISELER, 3 years of age, was run over by a Broadway car at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-sixth street yesterday and seriously injured. She was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. The driver, WILLIAM MCKELVEY, was arrested....GEORGE ROBERTS, 27 years of age, who resides in Williamsburgh, was sun-struck yesterday afternoon at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. He was taken to Mt. Sinai Hospital. ....A drowned man, dressed in dark clothes and about 50 years of age, was found yesterday afternoon in the North River at Pier No. 43. The Coroner was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.—The Frelinghuysen Grant and Colfax Engineer Corps was organized on Friday evening by a body of young men, at Union Hall, Market-street, Newark. Seventy-five members were enrolled, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The officers elected were: Captain, Alexander Beach, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Edward Elverson; Second Lieutenant, Thos. E. Price; Orderly Sergeant, George Taylor; Second Sergeant, Lysander Stilwell; Third Sergeant, Lewis H. Ross; Fourth Sergeant, W. F. Harris; Secretary, R. N. Crene; Treasurer, W. F. Harris....At a meeting of the Newark Republican Executive Committee, held the same evening, it was decided to hold a grand parade of the Grant and Colfax Legion on Monday, the 17th of August....The Republicans of the Tenth Ward, Newark, also held an enthusiastic meeting the same evening, and enrolled sixty-one persons in the Grant Legion. ....Last evening the Central Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Organization of New-Jersey met at Newark. Gen. CAMPBELL, Gen. RUSLING and others were present, and the greatest interest in the success of GRANT and COLFAX pervaded all present.

TROUBLE ABOUT A HORSE.—A man named JOHN BROMWOOD was arrested by Constable JOHNSON at Hudson City, yesterday morning, on a charge of perjury, growing out of the sale of a dilapitated specimen of a horse, market value about $20. HALL had purchased a horse from BRAMWOOD's brother, when the prisoner, who claimed to be the owner, caused his arrest on a charge of concealing the animal, at the same time, as is alleged, he knew of the sale—hence the charge of perjury. The accused was taken before Justice ALDRIDGE, and required to enter into $500 bonds to answer at the next term of Court. BROMWOOD's brother has been arrested for his part in the transaction, and has been committed to jail to await trial.

MARSHAL ELLIS' MONTHLY REPORT.—During the month of July last, there were committed to the Jersey City prison, 220 prisoners, for the following crimes: Drunkenness, 108; assault and battery, 14; disorderly, 25; stealing, 23; suspicion of stealing, 4; rape, 1; sleeping out nights, boys, 7; suspicion of drowning, 1; violating city ordinance, 8; fighting, 6; assaults, 2; bastardy, 1; defrauding, 1; exposing his person, 1; suspicious characters, 2; vagrants, 2; robbing, 2; attempt to steal, 1; reckless driving, 2; false pretences, 1; attempt to kill, 2; insane, 1; delerium tremens, 2; insulting females, 1; surrendered by his bondman, 1. Of these, 13 were from England; 16, Germany; 99, Ireland; 4, Scotland; 83, United States; 3, France; 2 colored.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A livery stable keeper at Newark, named VOLZ, recently hired a horse and buggy to a gentleman, who never returned them. Subsequently he learned that his property was in the possession of a Jew cattle-dealer named LEWIS, living at No. 117 Broome-street, Newark. The property was found there, but LEWIS says he bought it for $80. The matter came before a Justice yesterday, and the Jew was committed for trial.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred yesterday evening to a carpenter while engaged at his business in front of a house in Newark-street, between Grand and Glennin streets, Hoboken. The unfortunate man was on a scaffolding, and his foot having slipped, he fell from a height of three stories to the ground. When taken up, he was found to be insensible, and was immediately carried to Saint Mary's Hospital.

BROKE JAIL.—A prisoner who had been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, five of which were unexpired, was sent from the Trenton State Prison, on Friday last, for some water. There was no attendant with him, and of course he ran off the moment he got outside the prison walls. He has not since been heard from.

FIRES.—A fire occurred last evening in the house No. 3 Cedar-street, Newark, occupied by Mr. ROYSE, merchant tailor. The flames were immediately extinguished, damage only $30....Another fire took place at Warren-street, near Colden-street, Newark, at which the damage was equally trifling.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Allemannia	Aug. 4	New-York	Hamburg.
Australasian	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Aug. 6	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Aug. 8	New-York	London.
Caledonia	Aug. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Aug. 8	New-York	Havre.
Ariel	Aug. 8	New-York	Bremen.
FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.			
Dakota	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	Aug. 8	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M.

Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 94⅜@94½ for money and account.
American Securities closed dull at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72
Illinois Central Railway Shares	91⅝
Erie Railway Shares	43¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	42¼

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.
United States Bonds are quoted at 76 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	9¾d.
Middling Orleans	10¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—The market closed unchanged in tone and quotations.
PROVISIONS—Cheese is firm and advanced 6d.: American Fine, 57s. 6d. Lard is firm at 65s. 3d. Other quotations unchanged.
PRODUCE—Naval stores closed firm. Resin, 6s. 3d. for common, and 13s. 6d. for fine.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.
Sugar firm, but unchanged. Sperm Oil, 93 on spot, 94 to arrive. Other articles unchanged.

Passengers Sailed.

AUGUST 1—*In steamship City of Paris for Liverpool*—Mrs. Henry Smith, Miss Carrie Smith, Miss Sarah S. Smith, Mrs. Wm. Appleton and 2 children, Mrs. Sumners, J. C. Ryley, Wm. Appleton, Jr., Mr. Jas. Grist, wife and child, John Beggay, John Burgess, A. J. Ingersoll, Mr. C. Danna and wife, G. M. Boyd, Carkee Harrison, David H. Burrell, Dr. Charles Morgan and wife, Chicago; Mr. Moffat, John Hogg, J. A. Dent, Thomas Poole, A. A. Cowles, Adam Hunter, Charles Wodell, Thomas Nelson, Juan Molina, Jaime Molinos, Juan Veres Calvo and servant, Hon. B. Reilly, James Ferguson, Mr. J. F. Urckoff and nephew, James Anderson and wife, Saml. Genese, A. B. Wyckoff, R. Russell and wife, Jual Ballaski and son, George Thomas and wife, W. S. Creighton, and Miss Creighton Ferris, Montgomery, T. H. Wilkins, Mr. Frazer, Wm. Parken, Geo. Hamilton, wife, 5 children and servant, W. Rogers, Mr. Chevalier and wife, Rev. W. R. Anderson and wife, Major S. Abass, Jas. Carman, Wm. Creighton, Edward McGarman, wife and child, Master Jessie Smith, Thomas Griffith, Mrs. Morton, Miss Mary Glanville, Mrs. Mary H. Glanville, Mrs. Mary A. Harris, Mrs. Eliza Harris, Miss O'Brien, R. S. Bowen and 2 sons, Geo. Poultney, Col. Sam. Jones, P. Moran, Mr. Rock, L. Toplish, Henry Phillips, Wm. Korkinvord, Jas. Brand, S. G. Train.

AUG. 1—*In steamship Columbia, for Liverpool*—F. Johnston, Adam Parkenson, Edward B. Taggard, Mrs. McDevett, Wm. Purcell, John McCloskey, Edward McCloskey, Frank C. Halliday, J. R. S. Hunter, James Allen, James W. Barclay, Wm. Barclay, John A. Campbell, Mrs. Street, Miss E. Street, Mrs. Jane Sprott, John Duncan, Mrs. Duncan and 2 children, Alian Cummings, Joseph Turner, Wm. A. MacMichael John Kelly, Allin Lynch, Mrs. M. Kelly, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Beaner, Miss E. Dowan, P. H. Comerford and Mrs. Comerford, Miss M. A. Robertson, Mrs. Gen. Wayne, Aaron Kane, Miss G. Smith, Miss G. Orr, Walter Taylor, Miss M. Gass, Nicholas Dugan, Wm. Clew, Mrs. Pike, Miss E. Pike, Grosvenor Pike, 2 infants and nurse, John Byrne.

AUG. 1—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—Miss Adams, Miss A. E. Adams, Miss Harrison, Mrs. A. E. Cotenrau, Robert Knight, Mrs. Dillon, Rev. P. Minlethy, Rev. Wm. Durnam, George Skinner, Rev. C. McCallom, J. Ludnam, Thos. Russell, Thos. F. Russell, Ferdinand Feuer, Master E. Townsend, Francis G. Sager, Mrs. Francis G. Sager, Mrs. W. S. Frost and child.

AUG. 1.—*In steamship Caledonia from Glasgow*—Mrs. Kidd and son, Mrs. Morrison and family, Prof. Jacob Wilson, John S. Gilmore, F. Creamer, J. T. Morrow, F. Hernsley, L. Mead, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Hontagne, Mrs. Sevlin, Miss Gillespie, Wm. Parriman, Sr., Wm. Parriman, Jr., Mr. Hunter, A. S. Espil, Benjamin Booch.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall and California—For Aspinwall—Louis Valdes, J. Valdes, A. Walters, A. Ballette, J. W. Livingston, Mrs. Shaw, 2 nurses and 4 children; P. Murphy, Juan Fernandez, E. A. Berry, N. Anguis, W. D. Tarrand, W. Johnson, W. Jeffers, Geo. Crowland, L. Lansburgh, James Smith, Charles Smith, W. A. Pierce, E. Welles, F. Rosenfeldt, James Brown. For California—W. Rowe, W. D. Carman, wife and 2 children; J. H. Atkinson, Dr. E. C. Thatcher, J. Marcum, Mrs. J. H. Watson and child, A. Jacoby, J. McCulley, Josiah Session, Chas. S. Rand, Daniel Baldwin, S. W. O'Neill, W. Kidwell, Mrs. Florence and 2 children, Mrs. Sherman and 3 children, Mrs. Capt. Lees and 2 children, S. Sachs, J. Murphy and wife, Mrs. Rogers, W. S. Rogers, S. C. Stephens, John C. Keenan, wife and child, M. H. Keenan, Mrs. May and 2 children, Jas. S. Noar, wife and child, Mrs. Goldstone and child, J. Kauffman, J. N. Voris, wife and 2 children, Mrs. E. Martin and son, Misses Mana, Sarah and Dora Taylor, Clara Neuberger, C. A. Howard, Mrs. Davis and niece, Michael Bell, wife and 3 children, Jno. Keyes, John Miller, F. S. Spring, wife and 3 children, Jos. Roberts, M. J. Gilbert, Mrs. Falcome, child and sister, J. B. Dubous and wife, A. McCartney and wife, Miss F. N. Cazenan and 2 children, Miss Anna Kirk, Mr. Pepperman, Mr. J. Greenwald, wife and 2 children, W. Wagner, Miss Keys, Alex. A. Robertson and wife, J. M. Nelson, M. Chase, W. H. Harmon, wife and 2 children, Joseph Hannon, wife and father, R. H. Offutt, wife and 2 children, B. Dreyfus, Mrs. John Moss, M. Fanco, A. Steinback, Mrs. James Steel, Mrs. A. Leonard, M. Ettelson, wife and 4 children, Mrs. Anna Marshal and child, H. Baker, S. G. McMahon, F. L. Lawton, H. H. Waters, C. L. Place, Mrs. M. V. Marshall, Mr. Chapeau, wife and 5 daughters, D. L. Phillips, P. Murphy, W. C. Stratton, Mrs. Portman, H. G. Stracher, J. H. Ladd and wife, Mrs. C. Burrill and child, C. F. Potts, wife and 2 children, F. F. Dwight, G. H. Pearson, Capt. A. Werden and wife, Dr. E. B. Payne, H. Schmidt, Chas. Miller and wife, J. T. Gardner, wife, aunt and child, J. S. Spelman, Mrs. M. Biddle and child, Mrs. C. E. Hill, servant and 2 children, W. H. Knowlton, Julia Heyneman, Mrs. Walsteen, niece and 3 children, Dr. E. Gillispie, Dr. A. Frank, W. Albmeyer, wife and child, E. G. Montano, Mrs. Lowenthal, Mrs. E. C. Head and 2 children, Jno. H. Coagin, W. Currier, Mrs. H. Little, Miss W. Toren, Miss Mary R. Harris, Mrs. Dr. A. Thorndike and child, Miss Ella M. Page, Mrs. O. G. Hallett, Miss Bella Stewart, Miss P. Crosby, Warring Wilkinson and wife, Mrs. C. Webster and child, Israel Heyne, Miss Lekeller, Mrs. G. W. Roberts.

In steamship San Francisco, for Vera Cruz—Mrs. Hergert, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, E. Nelson, H. Nelson, E. F. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Arrac, Mr. De Verdi, Miss Rosahe, Miss E. Rosalie, Mr. Candely, Mr. Turner, Miss Damar, Mrs. J. A. Gaillard, J. Jones.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 1—*In steamship Hermann, from Bremen*—Hermine Otto, N. Albert, L. Somborn, B. Ullmann, Bruno Astrich, Chas. E. Schneider, and 45 in second cabin.

In steamship United States from New-Orleans—J. L. Walker, Miss J. O'Brien, Mme. Marie Cazeaun, A. L. Gaines, Mrs. Denham and 2 children, E. P. Reneshide, A. McNeil, Commodore E. R. Tomson and lady, C. H. Small, W. R. Hodges, Jas. Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Kittredge, family and servant, James Riley, Mrs. M. A. Harris, Mrs. Eliza Harris, Miss Foster, L. Holstein, F. Muller, H. McCarty, Fred. J. Wing, P. Beker, Antoine Charnez, H. Hamilton, P. Barrett.

In steamship Rapidan, from Savannah—B. O. Mauldin, W. F. Harding, Major S. Conant, Mrs. R. B. Burroughs, Dr. C. J. Burroughs, G. Percy, Mrs. John Cherry, Mrs. H. G. Reeve and child, Miss Mary E. Cole, Capt. G. B. Hussey, J. C. Hussey, C. A. Sturtevant, B. F. Pettig, John Wouten, G. W. Bartlett, T. McDonnell, N. B. Smith, W. W. Herring, John McDermot, J. Behm, J. Drennor, E. H. Scover, P. Ford.

In steamship Monterey, from Charleston—Mrs. S. L. Moses, Mrs. C. C. Richter and child, Mrs. L. and Master Lewis, C. Randall, P. G. Rockwell, F. F. Tyler and 11 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 57	Sun sets	7 14	Moon rises	6 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 47	Gov. Island	7 36	Hell Gate	8 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Mariposa, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Crescent City, Weir, New-Orleans, S. Stevens & Co.; Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Euterpe, Gates, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Fearless, Ballard, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Gorilla, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion.

Barks Ellen Stevens, Davis, Elizabethport; Anna Maria, (Dan.,) Arboe, Cape Town, C. G. H., Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Minnie Gordon, (Ital.,) Guletta, Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs Kildare, (Br.,) Macomber, Cow Bay, Peniston & Co.; Bogota, Ross, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Susie J. Strout, Strout, Little Glace Bay, Simpson & Clapp; Hiram Abiff, Tibbetts, Cadiz, Miller & Houghton; A. H. Curtis, Merriman, Genoa, H. Baetjer; Active, (Br.,) Jenkins, Richibucto, W. B., Henry & Parker; Rolling Wave, Snow, Elizabethport, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Dominion, (Br.,) White, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Eurotas, Birdsall, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. W. Collins, Tooker, Wilmington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Chas. Hawley, Bennett, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; G. H. Eneas, (Br.,) Johnson, Eleuthera, R. E. Hutchinson & Co.; Paragon, Shute, Philadelphia; Amazon, (Br.,) Montgomery, Porto Plata, Eggers & Heinken; J. M. Morales, Newmann, Bangor, B. P. Sherman; Americus, Daly, Georgetown, S. C., Goldthwaite & Overton; Marion Gage, Brower, Wilmington, N. C., N. L. McCready & Co.; Annie Leland, Bennett, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; A. Heaton, Douglas, Washington, D. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; E. Brainard, Wells, Wareham, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Horace L. Francis, New-London, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Sloops Opera, Edwards, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; Fred. Brown, Gardner, Bristol, Stranahan & Ferguson.

Arrived.

Steamship Caledonia, (Br.,) McDonald, Glasgow, via Moville, July 18, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the greater part of the passage. July 25, lat. 51 42, lon. 41 22 W., passed steamship Europa, hence to Glasgow; 28th, passed ship Hope Clyde, to Quebec.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Von Santen, Bremen July 18, via Southampton 21st, with mdse. and 685 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 25, lat. 50 53 N., lon. 31 10 W., spoke ship Lotus, from —— to Greenock. Same date, lat. 50 50, lon. 31 10, passed an Inman steamer, bound E. 28th, lat. 48, lon. 47 10 W., passed some ice.

Steamship United States, Norton, New-Orleans July 25, and S. W. Pass 26th, at 8:30 A. M., with mdse. and 26 passengers to Samuel Stevens. On the 28th, while taking the port anchor on the bow, the first officer, W. A. Pendleton, fell overboard and was drowned.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool July 15, via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 358 passengers to National Steamship Co. July 21, lat. 47 11, lon. 29 W., spoke ship Macaulay, bound E.; 29th, lat. 41 20, lon. 59 50, ship Star of the West, bound E.; same date, lat. 41 18, lon. 60 30, steamship Smidt, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Rapidan, Cheeseman, Savannah July 29, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. July 30, 50 miles N. E. of Frying-Pan Shoals, passed schr. Charles Dennis, of New-York; 31st, 7:25 A. M., Hatteras Light bearing N. W. by W., exchanged signals with steamship Saragossa, hence for Charleston; same date, 4:30 P. M., lat. 36 36, lon. 74 58, passed steamship Columbia, hence for Havana.

Steamship Monterey, Ryder, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to A. Leary.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Galatea, Nye, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Shetucket, Clark, Norwich.

Ship Betty, (N. G.,) Nutzhorn, Newcastle, Eng., 58 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had heavy westerly gales for 17 days off the Pharo Islands. July 27, lat 41 18, lon. 64 44, spoke Br. ship Huntress (of London) steering E; 30th, lat. 40 20, lon. 72 50, spoke yacht, supposed to be the Sappho, hence for Cowes.

Bark Speedwell, Patten, Minton 42 ds., with lemons and oil to P. Balen & Co. Had fine weather and light baffling winds the entire passage.

Brig Fortuna, (Dutch,) Hoverwerff, Rotterdam 72 ds., with mdse. to master. Had strong W. and S. W. winds the entire passage. July 19, lat. 35 34, lon. 64, signalized steamship Delia, of Glasgow, steering S. W.

Brig Iconia, (N. G.,) Damme, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Bangor, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Brig Forest State, Shute, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Anna, (N. G.,) Wittrock, Rio Grande del Sol, 49 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Komsen, Loessell & Lind. Vessel to order. Has had fine weather the entire passage. June 8, lat. 34.12, spoke British bark Elise.

Brig W. A. Rogers, of Yarmouth, N. S., Sanders, Cienfuegos, 24 ds. with sugar and molasses to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Swinnerton, Para, (Brazil,) 19 ds., with rubber and nuts to L. E. Amsinck & Co.; vessel to N. L. McCready & Co; has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras; July 28, off Cape Hatteras, schr. Carrie Douglas, (Br.,) from Barbadoes for New-York; 29th, lat. 35 40, lon. 70 30, brig Lizzie Billings, bound South; 31st, lat. 36 28, lon. 73 40, whaling schr. J. D. Collins, (of Newburyport,) 8 ms. out, all well, with 180 bbls. oil; left in port brig Queen South, arrived July 12 from Maranham; schr. Ellen Perkins, Perkins, do. from Paranaheiba, was to load back to same place; no American vessels in port at Maranham July 8.

Schr. J. S. and S. E. Adams, (of and from St. Croix,) Adams, with 1 passenger and sugar, molasses, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co. July 29, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 30, spoke whaling schr. Carrie Jones and schr. Nellie F. Putnam, (of Provincetown,) in lat. 36 50, lon. 73 43, with 90 bbls. of oil. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had fine weather.

Schr. Athletic, (of Digby, N. S.,) Cousin, Morant Bay, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood and sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds.

Schr. G. A. Coonan, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Coonan, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had heavy gales from N. E., previously fine weather.

Schr. Israel Snow, Pillsbury, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Sun, (of Nassau,) Rhodenwell, Cat Island, with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Herschel, Chamberlain, Georgetown, for Hudson.

Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Mills, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. Susan, Read, Leghorn June 5, with mdse. to Benjamin P. Sherman.

Schr. St. Hubert, (of Arichat,) Fargeon, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Clark, Portland, with stone to Gregory & Co.

Schr. Tantamount, Montgomery, Mount Desert, with spars to Savers & Sargent.

Schr. A. F. Randolph, (Br.,) Bennett, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Peter J. Nevins & Sons.

Schr. J Predmore, Emerson, Portland, with lumber to John Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Royal Arch, (Br.) Davison, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Day, Augusta, for Elizabethport, to E. P. Brown.

Schr. Willard, Casswell, Block Island, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Marian Draper, Meady, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Bangor, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lucia B. Ives, Bowditch, Northport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. B. H. Jones, Davis, Richmond, 4 days, with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Lodovick Bill, Ely, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. S. S. Crocker, Presby, Philadelphia, for Taunton.

Schr. Bride, Petty, Virginia.
Schr. Sharp, Holm, Elizabethport, for Fall River.
Schr. Pearl, Cockin, Port Johnson, for Saco.
Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.
Schr. Eclipse, Samis, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.
Schr. R. S. Croix, Light, Rondout, for Newport.
Schr. Success, Richards, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Helen, Hyde, Rondout, for Fall River.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Virginia.
Schr. Helen, Perry, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, Newburg, for Newport.
Schr. Fred. Hall, Anderson, Newburg, for Norwalk.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Newburg, for Providence.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, New-Brunswick, for Taunton.
Schr. J. G. Crate, Conover, Virginia.
Schr. J. & C. Merritt, Bdove, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Matthews, Virginia.
Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Virginia.
Schr. Gen. Tarbot, Pancost, Snowhill, Md.
Schr. Two Marys, Willets, Virginia.
Schr. R. F. Stockton, Bowker, Virginia.
Schr. White Cloud, Letts, Virginia.
Schr. Virginia, Dryden, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Turner, Camp, Virginia.
Schr. John Collins, Cox, Virginia.
Schr. L. A. Edwards, Marshall, Georgetown.
Schr. Monmouth, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Moonlight, White, Virginia.
Schr. Helen Mar, Rich, Gloucester.
Schr. Harry and Ned, Green, Fair Haven, for Newark.
Schr. Urbana, Plum, Bridgeport.
Schr. B. P. Anderson, Rankin, Portland Conn.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Barber, New-Bedford.
Schr. Jane M. Brainerd, Braime, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Willie Lee, Whitney, Thomastown.
Schr. A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Artic, Healy, Rockland.
Schr. Richmond, Guptill, Rockland.
Schr. E. Louise, Fuller, Norwalk.
Schr. Evelyn, Burger, Stamford.
Schr. Geo. Gilium, Chapman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Challenge, Smith, Warren.
Schr. Dani. M. French, Jones, Boston.
Schr. Sabino, Hamblin, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Boston.
Schr. Mary A. Mifflin, Davis, Warren.
Schr. A. J. Bently, Bunnell, New-Haven.
Schr. Niger, Thompson, New-Haven.
Schr. Surge, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Almon Bacon, Crosby, Boston.
Schr. Ella, Packer, Rockland, for Alexandria.
Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland.
Schr. Escort, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Convert, Pendleton, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. R. Willets, Bayles, Providence.
Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence.
Schr. Eliza Hamilton, Howes, Providence.
Schr. Ned Sumpter, Lord, Providence.
Schr. W. E. Barnes, Barber, Northport.
Schr. D. R. Kane, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Beverly.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Columbia, Glasgow; Arizona, Aspinwall; San Francisco, Sisal and Vera Cruz; Crescent City and Mariposa, New-Orleans; Flag, Fernandina; Cleopatra and Thames, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Euterpe, Key West and Galveston; Mary Sandford, Wilmington; Louisa Moore, Newbern; Empire, Alexandria; Isaac Bell, Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 1—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York; brigs Altavila, Ponce; James, Mayaguez; Artisan, Cienfuegos for Baltimore; Havana and Hyperion, Baltimore; Faustina, Elizabethport; schr. Samuel Castner, Havana.

Below—Ship David Brown, from Calcutta; bark Robert Murray, Jr., from Port-au-Prince.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 1—Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York; schr. W. B. Mann, Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 1—Cld. steamers Wyoming, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto, New-York.

Arr. steamer Gen. Barnes, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1—Cld. steamer James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 1.—The steamship Borussia, from New-York July 18, arrived here at 10:30 this morning.

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